

CMP-CB-73-6

CURRENT BACKGROUND

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

March 20, 1973

U. of ILL. LIBRARY

MAY 10 1973

CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

中國
大陸
現
況
匯
報

Current Background

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 982
March 20, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Statements by Democratic Republic of Vietnam
on Indochina

May - December, 1972*

* For statements by DRVN from December 17, 1971 to May 13, 1972, see Current Background No. 957 (72-12).

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Sabotage of Paris Conference on Vietnam	1
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong	2
Truong Chinh Speaks at Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Meeting	3
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Imperialism for Intensifying Raids of North Vietnam	4
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War Escalation	6
DRVN Council of Ministers Issues Communique	7
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Imperialism for Increasing Use of Thailand in War of Aggression in Indochina	8
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Wanton US Attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong	9
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi	10
DRVN Foreign Ministry Holds Press Conference Denouncing US Imperialist War Escalation in North Vietnam	11
DRVN Water Conservancy Ministry Denounces US Bombing of Dykes	13
DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam	14
Spokesman of DRVN Delegation to Paris Conference Comments on Nixon's Statements at Press Conference	15
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing of Dykes	16
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Intensified US War of Genocide in South Vietnam	17
Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Minister Xuan Thuy Speak at 150th Session of Paris Conference on Vietnam	18
President Ton Duc Thang Issues Appeal	21
DRVN Foreign Ministry Issues Statement Denouncing US Bombing of Quang Tri-Thua Thien Area	24
Nixon's Criminal War Escalation Denounced	25

US Imperialism Denounced for Using of Poison Gas in Quang Tri Province	27
DRVN Foreign Ministry Exposes New US War Escalation against North Vietnam	28
DRVN Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns US Sabotage of Geneva Agreements on Laos	30
DRVN Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Dykes	31
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Extermination Air Raids against Haiphong	32
DRVN Minister Condemns US Bombing of Dykes and Hydraulic Works in North Vietnam	33
DRVN Foreign Ministry's Statement Denouncing US Attacks against North Vietnam	35
DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns US Imperialist Bombing of Hanoi	36
DRVN Foreign Ministry's Statement on US Attack on Chinese Ship	38
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement on Release of Three Captured US Pilots	39
Statement of DRVN Government on Ending US War of Aggression and Restoring Peace in Vietnam	40
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Intensified US Bombing of Lao Liberated Areas	44
DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests against Savage US Bombing of Hanoi	45
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Imperialist Bombing in Cambodia	46
DRVN Government Delegation Spokesman Answer Questions on Situation of Vietnam Talks	47
DRVN Government Statement on State of Negotiations	48
DRVN National Assembly Issues Communique	55
Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Thi Binh Speak at 164th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Vietnam	56

Vietnam-Cambodia Joint Communique	58
Vietnam Fatherland Front, National Assembly Committee on National Reunification Support Government Statement	62
October 31 Statement of DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference on Vietnam	64
DRVN Government Delegation's Spokesman Comments on Nixon's Speech	65
Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's Speech	66
Statement of DRVN Foreign Ministry on Massive Introduction of US Arms and War Equipment into South Vietnam	71
Le Duc Tho Makes Press Statement After Arrival in Paris	73
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War Intensification in Cambodia	75
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War Intensification in Lao	76
DRVN Foreign Ministry Statement on Serious US War Intensification	78
DRVN Government Condemns Repression of South Vietnamese Patriots by US and Thieu Clique	80
Hanoi Daily Editorial: "What Do the US and Puppets Want?"	82
DRVN and RSVN Delegations Spokesmen at Paris Conference Issue Statements on Nguyen Van Thieu's Speech	87
Statement of DRVN Foreign Ministry on US Imperialist Aggressors' Extremely Serious War Escalation	88
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Bombing of Haiphong and Other Populous Areas	90
Spokesman of DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference Condemns US War Escalation	91
DRVN Chief Delegate to Paris Conference Denounces US Manoeuvres	92
DRVN Government Statement Strongly Condemns US Imperialism's New War Escalation	93
Dinh Ba Thi and Nguyen Minh Vy Denounce US New War Escalation	96
DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference Issues Press Communique	97

DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests against US B-52 Bombings	99
Communique of DRVN Delegation at Paris Conference	101
DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Attempt to Blot Out Population Centers in North Vietnam	102
DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference Issues Press Communique	104
<u>Appendix:</u> List of Other Statements by DRVN on Indochina	105

* * *

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces
Continued US Sabotage of Paris Conference
on Vietnam**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 18, 1972)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for continuing to sabotage the paris conference on viet nam. the statement reads:

at present, the u.s. imperialists are feverishly escalating the aggressive war in viet nam, barbarously bombing and shelling many densely populated areas, mining and blocking the ports in the democratic republic of viet nam while seriously sabotaging the paris conference on viet nam. according to western reports, the u.s. is plotting to organize an "asian peace conference under the auspices of the united nations", with a view to achieving an "internationally supervised ceasefire throughout indochina" as was suggested in president nixon's may 8, 1972 address. lending a hand to the nixon administration in its military adventure and perfidious diplomatic moves, the british conservative government also is feverishly campaigning for "a new geneva conference on indochina".

these are wicked manoeuvres which are part of the u.s. scheme to continue sabotaging the paris conference on viet nam, mislead world public opinion now indignantly demanding that the nixon administration end the bombings and shellings of the democratic republic of viet nam, cease the "vietnamization of the war" policy, resume the normal work of the paris conference on viet nam and seriously negotiate at the conference in order to find a political solution to the viet nam problem.

as everybody knows, the viet nam question is a question between the u.s. imperialists who are the aggressor and the saboteur of the geneva agreements on viet nam and the vietnamese people who oppose this aggression in defence of their fundamental national rights recognized by the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam. the viet nam question must be settled by viet nam and the united states at the paris conference on viet nam on the basis of the respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam and respect for the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people. the united nations has no competence to interfere in the viet nam issue in whatever form.

at a time when troops of the u.s. and its satellities are still occupying south viet nam, and the nguyen van thieu puppet administration, stooge of the u.s., and its repressive and coercive machine still remain, the proposal for a ceasefire made by president nixon on may 8, 1972 is, in essence, only aimed at forcing the vietnamese people to lay down their arms, abandon their just fight and accept the puppet administration, stooge of the u.s., and the u.s. neo-colonialist domination in south viet nam. the vietnamese people categorically reject this insolent demand of the united states. so long as the u.s. continues its aggression, the vietnamese people will persist in and push ahead the fight against u.s. aggression till total victory.

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam energetically denounces the nixon administration's

escalation of its aggressive war in viet nam and its continued sabotage of the paris talks. it resolutely demands that the nixon administration stop at once the mining and blocking of the north vietnamese ports and all other acts of war against the d.r.v.n. and the "vietnamization of the war" policy, seriously negotiate at the paris conference on viet nam, positively respond to the seven-point solution advanced by the republic of south viet nam provisional revolutionary government the two key points of which have been clarified. that is the correct way to peacefully solve the viet nam problem.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 19, 1972)

the foreign ministry
of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement yesterday sternly condemned u.s. imperialism for its continued air raids against hanoi and haiphong. the statement reads:

on may 18, 1972, u.s. imperialism again dispatched large numbers of aircraft to savagely bomb and attack densely populated areas in haiphong and hanoi. the u.s. aggressors deliberately unleashed bombs and rockets on many residential quarters to massacre the civilian population and destroy economic establishments of the d.r.v.n.

these frenzied and criminal war acts of the nixon administration very brutally encroached on the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n., violated the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam and every elementary principle of international law as well as the commitment made by the u.s. in october 1968 to cease completely and unconditionally the bombardment against north viet nam. this is also an insolent challenge to the world people including the american people, who are firmly protesting against the nixon administration. it has thus laid bare its stubborn and warlike nature, despite its effort to hide this under the sign-board of "peace" and "good will".

in madly stepping up the air and naval war against the d.r.v.n., the nixon administration tries to salvage its bankrupt "vietnamization" program and to force the vietnamese people to accept its insolent conditions. but, u.s. bombs and shells can never cow the heroic vietnamese people. the more frenzied the u.s. aggressors are, the more deeply they will bog down in their impasse, and the heavier will be their defeats. they will meet with complete fiasco. the vietnamese people are determined to give them the punishment they deserve by crushing all military adventures of the nixon administration.

the d.r.v.n. government energetically denounces these extremely brazen war acts of the nixon administration. the d.r.v.n. government firmly believes that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, of other peace- and justice-loving countries, the international organisations, the american people, and the world people as a whole, will act in time to resolutely stay the bloody hands of the bellicose u.s. aggressors, and will support and assist still more strongly the vietnamese people's just struggle against the u.s. aggression, for national salvation, till complete victory.

Truong Chinh Speaks at Vietnam Fatherland
Front Central Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 24, 1972)

comrade truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, called on the north vietnamese people to strengthen unity, implement president ho chi minh's sacred testament and the appeals of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government to defeat the u.s. aggressors, according to press reports here today.

he was speaking at the second plenary meeting of the third central committee of the viet nam fatherland front.

referring to the recent resounding victories of the armed forces and people in both south and north viet nam, he said: the liberation armed forces and people of south viet nam have since the start of their offensive on march 30 obtained tremendous victories of very important strategic significance. in the north, our armed forces and people have duly punished and are duly punishing the u.s. aggressors for their extremely dangerous acts of war escalation.

"the great victories on battlefields of south and north viet nam show that our armed forces and people have grown rapidly, made big progress in strategic, tactic and combat capacity, in the co-ordination between the various battlefronts, and in command capacity... those victories also prove that our people are able to completely defeat the 'vietnamisation of the war' strategy of the nixon clique."

truong chinh energetically condemned the nixon clique for hysterically escalating the war and even mining and blockading the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam. he pointed out: these acts of the nixon clique did not prove their strength, instead, showed their weakness.

he went on: the frenzied war acts of the u.s. aggressors can never shake our people's iron will and determination to fight and to win. those acts cannot

breathe life into the puppet army and administration which are irretrievably heading towards their collapse and disintegration. on the contrary, the more frantic the u.s. aggressors become, the heavier will be their crimes against our people and the world's people, the bigger setbacks they will incur.

truong chinh pointed to the immediate tasks of the north viet nam armed forces and people, namely: to persevere in the fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, ensure the supply of material and manpower to the front, and together with the people of south viet nam and the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen, to continue the socialist revolution and socialist construction in all eventualities, maintain production in war-time conditions and ensure the people's material and cultural life.

truong chinh stressed in conclusion: "the resistance war of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is reaching the crucial stage. the bigger defeats the enemy suffers, the more frenzied he will become. we are resolved to make all sacrifices and overcome all difficulties and fight on till complete victory."

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces
US Imperialism for Intensifying Raids of
North Vietnam**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 26, 1972)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday sternly denouncing u.s. imperialism for frantically intensifying raids on north viet nam, according to vna.

the statement said: "repeatedly on may 23 and 24, 1972, the spokesman of the u.s. defense department declared that the u.s. would intensify its air war against the democratic republic of viet nam by widening the air raids on a large scale against all targets without exception.

"this is an extremely cynical declaration, an insolent challenge to the world's people including the american people who are energetically condemning the nixon administration for frenziedly escalating its air war against the democratic republic of viet nam."

the statement pointed out: "the u.s. defense department's declaration was in fact only a public acknowledgement of what the u.s. air force and navy had done in north viet nam."

it said that since april 6, 1972, the u.s. imperialists have used aircraft, including b-52s, and warships for savage raids against heavily populated areas in the democratic republic of viet nam, including hanoi capital city. they have bombed and strafed many schools, hospitals, river dykes and many other economic and cultural establishments of the vietnamese people.

the statement said: "the abominable crimes perpetrated by the u.s. imperialists against the democratic republic of viet nam have aroused profound indignation all over the five continents as well as in the united states."

the statement said: "years ago, even with more than half a million u.s. expeditionary troops, and all atrocious war measures, the u.s. imperialists failed to extricate the aggressor troops from their quagmire in south viet nam and subjugate the heroic vietnamese people. now that they are facing a critical and losing position in south viet nam, it is all the more impossible for them to shake the vietnamese people's iron-like determination to fight for independence and freedom. their frenzied acts can only hasten the complete failure of their 'vietnamization of the war' policy.

"the democratic republic of viet nam is an independent and sovereign state. the u.s. imperialists have no right to encroach upon the land, air space and territorial waters or whatever place of the democratic republic of viet nam, be it military or civilian target. the u.s. must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences of its criminal acts.

"the vietnamese people, millions as one, are resolved to duly punish and smash all frantic steps of war escalation of the nixon administration."

in conclusion, the statement said: "the nixon administration must stop at once the mining and blockade of the ports in north viet nam, cease immediately the bombardments and all other acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam, resume the paris conference on viet nam as usual, negotiate seriously and respond positively to the seven-point solution of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam the two key points of which have been clarified."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War Escalation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 10, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam today issued a statement condemning the continued war escalation by the u.s. imperialists and their savage attacks against hanoi suburbs, haiphong city and other places in north viet nam.

the statement says: "on june 6 and 8, 1972, the u.s. imperialists launched barbarous air raids on many densely populated areas on hanoi's outskirts and on june 8, 1972 they bombed many streets of haiphong and its suburbs. also on june 8, b-52 bombers many times raided several densely populated areas in quang binh province and vinh linh area."

it points out, since early april 1972, the nixon administration has more and more brazenly escalated the war against the democratic republic of viet nam. it has arrogantly mined and blockaded all ports of north viet nam. it has sent aircraft and war vessels to bombard on a daily basis many densely populated areas in the democratic republic of viet nam, from the coast to the hinterland, from villages to towns. it has attacked hanoi capital and 30 cities and towns in 19 provinces of north viet nam. according to still incomplete figures, u.s. bombs have hit more than 30 primary, junior and senior high schools and technical schools, 20 medical centres including 8 provincial and municipal hospitals, 12 churches and pagodas, 32 portions of dyke on the main water ways, 29 sluices and dams. many houses have been demolished and thousands of civilians have been killed or wounded.

the statement says, the nixon administration has laboured under the illusion that by piling up with bombs their extremely savage crimes, it can shake the morale of the vietnamese people and force them to accept the insolent u.s. conditions and save the "vietnamization of the war" policy in south viet nam now on the way to collapse. facts have proved that this is but sheer illusion. exclamation in more than two months past, the north vietnamese people have shot down nearly 200 aircraft among them seven b-52s, set ablaze 40 war vessels, captured or killed many american pilots. firmly keeping their promise to "hit the u.s. aggressors ten times harder for every attack they make "on the north", the heroic south vietnamese people are marching forward in their victorious mettle and have recorded one glorious exploit after another. the "vietnamization of the war" policy is crumbling more and more.

the statement says, "the adventurous and hysteric escalation of the nixon administration cannot prevent the total failure of the 'vietnamization' policy. neither can it redress the critical situation of the u.s.-thieu in south viet nam, but will only sink the united states deeper into the quagmire of the war in viet nam and indochina."

it declares, "the government of the democratic republic of viet nam firmly demands that the nixon administration put an immediate end to the mining and blockade of north viet nam ports, to the bombing and all other encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic

of viet nam, put an end to the 'vietnamization' policy, seriously negotiate at the paris conference on viet nam and give a positive response to the seven-point solution of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, of which the two key points have been elaborated."

"so long as the united states continues its aggression in viet nam, the vietnamese people are determined to carry on the fight to smash all military adventures of the u.s. imperialists in north viet nam and to shatter the 'vietnamization' policy with a view to liberating the south, defending and consolidating the socialist north and advancing towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

"the vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples to drive the american imperialist aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula. neither the bombs nor whatever perfidious political and diplomatic manoeuvres can shake this iron-like will of the vietnamese people," the statement concludes.

DRVN Council of Ministers Issues Communique

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 11, 1972)

the d.r.v.n. council of ministers met recently under the chairmanship of premier pham van dong to assess the situation and map out the tasks in the new situation, said a communique issued by the d.r.v.n. council of ministers yesterday.

the communique, carried in the press here today, said: "the council of ministers is elated at and highly values the glorious feats of arms of the heroic people and combatants in the south during the past more than two months of repeated offensives and uprisings and at the same time commends the armed forces and people in the north for their outstanding achievements in duly punishing the war escalation steps of the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

"the council of ministers asserts that whatever their brutality and perfidy the u.s. imperialists can neither shake the vietnamese people's determination to fight and to win, nor reverse their stalemate position and save nixon's 'vietnamization of the war' policy which is on its way to bankruptcy.

"in face of the u.s. imperialists' bellicose, stubborn and perfidious attitude, the council of ministers calls on the entire army and people in the north to uphold revolutionary heroism, surmount difficulties and hardships, fight valiantly and persistently for the defence of their fatherland, urgently switch all activities to war-time conditions, resolutely maintain and develop production, actively observe thrift, and be resolved in all eventualities to fulfil the sacred duty toward blood-sealed south viet nam and the

international obligation toward the brother peoples of Laos and Cambodia."

the communique said: "the council of ministers heard a report on the situation of the Paris conference on Viet Nam and the activities of the D.R.V.N. government delegation, made by Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the delegation. The council of ministers unanimously endorses the delegation's activities and commends it for having correctly implemented the foreign policy of the state, actively contributing to clarifying the D.R.V.N. government's just stand, fair and reasonable policy and goodwill attitude. The council of ministers severely denounces the Nixon administration's blatant sabotage of the Paris conference on Viet Nam."

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US
Imperialism for Increasing Use of Thailand
in War of Aggression in Indochina**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 26, 1973)

the foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a statement yesterday sternly denounced the U.S. for increasingly making use of Thailand in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

the statement says: "now, the Nixon administration is increasingly making use of Thailand in its venturesome and reckless war escalation against the D.R.V.N. to salvage its bankrupt 'vietnamization' policy. U.S. aircraft, day and night, are taking off from bases in Thailand to bombard South and North Viet Nam. The U.S., besides, is frantically building more air bases in that country and have sent there hundreds of additional war planes, B-52 strategic bombers included. Thousands of the American servicemen it has been forced to pull out of South Viet Nam have also been dispatched to Thailand."

it points out: "this is a serious threat to the peace and security of Asian countries, and an arrogant challenge to world and American public opinion. This also proves that the reactionary Thanom-praphas clique has increased its service to the U.S. aggressive policy in Indochina and Asia."

"the reactionary ruling circles in Bangkok are selling off the sovereignty of Thailand and undermining the time-honoured friendship between the traditionally peaceful Thai people and the Indochinese peoples. For this reason they are being strongly protested by the people and many politicians of Thailand," it states.

the statement declares, "the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. government strongly demand that the U.S. immediately stop using Thailand to intensify its war in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and that the reactionary Thai authorities

immediately stop allowing the u.s. to use thailand as an airbase in its utterly barbarous piratical war."

it concludes: "the people of viet nam, together with the brother peoples of laos and cambodia, are resolved to punish the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings as they deserve and will completely foil the 'nixon doctrine' and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Wanton
US Attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 26, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement today severely condemning u.s. imperialism for its barbarous attacks and bombings against hanoi, haiphong, viet tri and many other populous areas in north viet nam. the statement reads as follows:

the u.s. imperialists today sent aircraft for barbarous attacks on hanoi the capital. they wantonly bombed and rocketed many streets inside the city like quan thanh, trinh hoai duc and ngoc ha, the 79th quarter of dong da precinct, the kim lien residential quarter and many places in the suburban districts, thanh tri, tu liem, dong anh and gia lam including the gia lam hospital, the kim lien dispensary, the agriculture college and a dyke portion at dong tru, dong anh district.

on the previous day, the u.s. imperialists bombed and rocketed many places inside haiphong city, viet tri town and many populous areas in the provinces of vinh phu, ha bac, quang ninh, ha tay, hoa binh, nam ha, ninh binh (including the khanh tieu dyke portion, gia khanh district), thanh hoa, nghe an, ha tinh, quang binh and the vinh linh area.

duly punishing the enemy, the armed forces and people in north viet nam on june 25 and 26 shot down nine american planes.

following the repeated extermination raids against nam dinh and vinh towns and the hon gai provincial capital, the continued mining and blockade of ports and violent strikes on the dyke system and irrigation works in the d.r.v.n., the above savage bombardments further expose the utterly brutal aggressive nature of the u.s. imperialists and the fallacy of their propaganda about "peace" and "goodwill". the above-mentioned acts prove that despite the strong protest of the public opinion in the world and the united states, the nixon administration obdurately continues its frenzied and adventurous war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam. this is an extremely gross encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n. and an insolent challenge to the whole progressive mankind.

the d.r.v.n. government severely condemns those criminal acts of war of the nixon administration and resolutely demands that the latter immediately stop the bombing and all other acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n.

so long as the u.s. continues its aggression, the vietnamese people will persist in and step up their just fight for national salvation till complete victory, to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and advance towards the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, thus contributing to the defence of peace in asia and the rest of the world. no amount of bombs, no perfidious schemes or diplomatic and political manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists can shake the iron like determination of vietnamese people. the vietnamese people are resolved to smash the "vietnamization of the war" policy and defeat all steps of war escalation of the u.s. imperialists. the more the u.s. imperialists are obdurate and bellicose, the heavier defeat they will sustain and they will certainly meet with complete failure.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 27, 1973)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam today issued a statement strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its barbarous bombing of hanoi.

the statement says: "today, june 27, u.s. aircraft in many flights savagely attacked many heavily populated streets and many places in all the four suburban districts: gia lam, tutiem, thanh tri and dong ann. bombs were rained wantonly on many populated areas including the kim lien and truong dinh residential quarters, many medical establishments including the bach mai hospital and the kim lien infirmary, the kindergarten of a bakery in the dong da precinct, the peasants-workers' complementary school, etc., causing many civilian casualties and destroying many buildings."

the statement continues: the u.s. imperialists thought that with savage bombardments they could intimidate the vietnamese people and force us to down our arms and accept president nixon's insolent terms. "but they are greatly mistaken. our beloved president ho chi minh has told us that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom'. the vietnamese people, deepening their hatred for the u.s. imperialists for their utterly loathsome crimes, are determined to smash all frenzied acts of war escalation to defend our fatherland," the statement says.

the statement says: "the more stubborn and aggressive the nixon administration is, the heavier defeats it will meet with. it will be completely defeated.

"the only way of escape for the u.s. imperialists is through the immediate ending of the mining and blockading of the d.r.v.n.'s ports, the definitive stoppage of their bombardments and all other acts encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n., the termination of the war 'vietnamization' policy, their participation in serious talks in the paris conference on viet nam, and a positive response to the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.'s 7-point proposals the two key points of which have been elaborated."

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Holds Press
Conference Denouncing US Imperialist
War Escalation in North Vietnam**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 30, 1972)

the press and information department of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam held a press conference here yesterday evening exposing the war escalation by u.s. imperialism in wantonly bombing the d.r.v.n. over the last three months.

ngo dien, head of the press and information department, pointed out at the press conference that in order to retrieve the bankrupt "vietnamization" policy, the u.s. imperialists have mustered the greatest air and naval forces they have ever mobilized to join the puppet army in fighting in south viet nam and to attack north viet nam in an attempt to force the vietnamese people to succumb.

he pointed out that according to american data, the u.s. has mobilized more than 1,200 bomber and fighter planes, 200 b-52s and nearly 60 warships and 6 aircraft-carriers which are operating off the coast of viet nam. they are making use of u.s. bases on guam and in thailand, the philippines and japan, and of improved bombs, rockets, mines and electronic equipment. the nixon administration has just declared that it would continue the troops withdrawal, but in fact the number of u.s. servicemen taking part in the war in indochina has doubled. on board ships of the 7th fleet alone there are more than 40,000.

ngo dien stated that as far as the extent of the attacks and their targets are concerned, the u.s. imperialists have launched widespread attacks against the north, from vinh linh to the viet nam-china border, from remote villages to haiphong and hanoi, wantonly bombing heavily populated areas, dykes and dams, schools, hospitals, factories, co-operative farms, etc., and mining and blockading the sea approaches to north viet nam's ports. b-52 carpet-bombings were conducted in the dead of night against heavily populated areas in haiphong city and against phuc loc village on its outskirts in a deliberate attempt to destroy that city completely. by continually attacking dyke systems and other hydraulic works right in the wet monsoon, the u.s. wants to cause big floods

in the north to jeopardize the lives and property of millions of people. the nixon administration has even gone so far as to use c.s. gas canisters in a number of areas in thanh hoa and quang binh provinces.

he said: "while perpetrating these abominable crimes, the nixon administration has made crafty diplomatic moves by making deceitful statements about 'peace' to cover up its crimes of war escalation and soothe the protesting public in the united states and elsewhere in the world."

he pointed out that no u.s. imperialist war escalation can save the war "vietnamization" policy from defeat; it can only arouse wide-spread condemnation from world public opinion. he said: "far from being subdued, the vietnamese people, seething with hatred, are more united, one-minded and resolved to step up the offensives and uprisings in south viet nam and to duly punish the u.s. for its new escalation in the north. for nearly three months now, the armed forces and people in the north have shot down 260 american planes, set ablaze or damaged 50 american war vessels."

ngo dien said: "the escalation by the nixon administration is in itself a manifestation of failure. fail, escalate; fail again, escalate more frenziedly again until a more ignominious defeat. this is the law of the escalation of the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam."

he said: "there is only one way out for the united states. it must end the bombing, shelling, mining and blockade of the d.r.v.n., cease its support for the nguyen van thieu puppet administration, end the 'vietnamization of the war' policy in south viet nam, resume the work of the paris conference on viet nam as usual, and seriously negotiate on the basis of the seven-point proposal and the two key points which have been elaborated. if the u.s. stubbornly continues to escalate the war and refuses to give up its dark design of aggression, the vietnamese people in the north and the south alike, all of one mind, are resolved to carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, step up the resistance for national salvation till the aggressors are swept away and complete independence and freedom of our fatherland are regained."

after ngo dien's statement, a list of 16 u.s. pilots captured by the north vietnamese armed forces and people was announced. 14 of them were brought to the press conference.

DRVN Water Conservancy Ministry
Denounces US Bombing of Dykes

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 2, 1972)

the spokesman for the d.r.v.n. ministry of water conservancy issued a communique yesterday exposing and condemning u.s. imperialism for its wanton bombing of dyke systems and irrigation works in north viet nam, according to vna.

over the past three months, the communique said, u.s. aircraft have conducted 77 raids on 37 important portions of major dyke systems and 33 irrigation works throughout north viet nam. 764 large-sized demolition bombs have been dropped on dykes and hundreds of c.b.u.'s and other anti-personnel bombs have been used against dyke-menders.

the communique gave the following instances: on june 10, u.s. aircraft made 55 sorties for the second raid on the thac ba hydro-electric station in an attempt to cause an instant flood at the lower reaches of the red river, since the dam plays an important role in the entire water distribution scheme for the red river system. then, in the morning of june 14 many flights of u.s. aircraft, coming from the sea, released anti-personnel bombs on civilians repairing a bombed dyke on the southern bank of the ma river in dong son district, thanh hoa province, killing or wounding scores of them. later, on june 18, u.s. aircraft in many flights, attacked, with dozens of bombs and rockets, a dyke in nghia minh village, nghia hung district, nam ha province. the dyke was destroyed on a stretch of one thousand metres. the minh chau sluice close by was bombed and rocketed. the collapse of that dyke portion in the period of great swellings, may cause the flooding of tens of thousands of hectares in nghia hung and nam ninh districts inhabited by hundreds of thousands of people.

it went on: there is no denying the fact that these premeditated and deliberate attacks by u.s. imperialism on dykes and other irrigation works constitute an extremely savage and odious crime of the nixon clique. yet, the war maniacs in the white house and the pentagon have tried to deny and cover up their extremely heinous crimes.

the communique said: "however frenzied and brutal u.s. imperialism may be, the vietnamese people who are able to overcome and by-pass any difficulties and hardships and determined to fight and win, will persist in, continue and vigorously promote their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till total victory."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns
Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 5, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday sternly condemning the u.s. imperialists for their crimes of continuing air raids against hanoi and many populated areas in north viet nam, according to vna.

the statement said, "on july 4, 1972, the u.s. imperialists sent many flights of aircraft to savagely attack hanoi capital by bombing the polytechnics, many dwelling houses, residential quarters and economic establishments in minh khai street (hai ba district), in phuong liet (dong da district), and rocketing many streets in ba dinh and hoan kiem districts, and many places in gia lam and thanh tri districts on the city's outskirts.

"earlier, on july 3, 1972, u.s. planes savagely bombed and strafed many populous areas in lang son, ha bac, quang ninh, hai hung, thai binh, nam ha and ninh binh provinces, destroyed a dyke section at yen phu village in y yen district, nam ha province, the lan sluice in tien hai district, thai binh province, and a sluice at bai chay, quang ninh province.

"these u.s. air attacks killed or injured many civilians, mostly old persons, women and children."

it added, "during the past three months of frenzied war escalation against the d.r.v.n., the u.s. imperialists have repeatedly raided hanoi capital, carried out extermination bombings against haiphong, nam dinh, vinh and non gai towns, etc., while continuing the mining of approaches to the ports, and continually attacking dyke systems, hydraulic works and many economic, medical and cultural installations of the d.r.v.n., committing many more abominable crimes."

it said, "the nixon administration has many times clamoured about its 'good will for peace' and denied having attacked any dykes, or 'civilian targets', but in fact, it has savagely attacked populous areas, dykes and dams and other projects which are the fruits of the labour of the north vietnamese people. in so doing it has unmasked its extremely stubborn and deceitful nature."

it stated, "the d.r.v.n. government sternly condemns the aforesaid criminal war acts of the nixon government and resolutely demands that it stop forthwith the mining and blockading of north viet nam's ports, and the bombing and shelling and all other acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n."

it concluded, "the more crimes the u.s. imperialists commit, the deeper hatred they kindle in the vietnamese people's hearts and the more the latter are determined to deal them due punitive blows and to foil all their military adventures in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the vietnamese fatherland. this is the unshakable iron will of the vietnamese people. the more the u.s. imperialists escalate the war, the heavier will be their defeats, and certainly they will meet with complete defeat."

Spokesman of DRVN Delegation to Paris
Conference Comments on Nixon's Statements
at Press Conference

(NCNA-English Paris, Jul. 5, 1972)

the spokesman of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam issued a commentary on june 30 on president nixon's statements at his press conference on june 29. the commentary reads in full as follows:

the statements of mr. nixon at his press conference on june 29 and his decision to "withdraw additional troops" over the next two months reveal the following aspects of the policy and acts of his administration:

1) to pursue the mining and blockade of the d.r.v.n. ports and attacks against the d.r.v.n. with the bombing of schools, hospitals and dykes, thus piling its crimes against the d.r.v.n. people and continuing to betray the u.s. commitments in october 1968.

2) to pursue the "vietnamization of the war" policy, maintain nguyen van thieu and continue opposing the logical and reasonable proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the formation of a three-segment government of national concord.

3) to refuse to fix a definite date for the rapid and total withdrawal from south viet nam of all american troops and troops of the countries of the u.s. camp and refuse to totally stop the acts of air and naval war against the two zones of viet nam. the decision to "withdraw an additional 10,000 american troops in july and august 1972" is only a trick. in reality, u.s. ground, naval and air forces now engaged in the war of aggression in viet nam are half as many again as at the end of the first quarter of 1972. there is also a substantial increase of american war means.

4) to resort to violence and threaten to continue to do so with the hope of forcing the vietnamese people to submit to the u.s. aggression. in spite of its heavy defeats, the nixon administration still clings to the illusion of a military victory and of imposing an ultimatum on the vietnamese people.

in face of the correct and repeated demands of the delegations of the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the pressure of the peace-loving governments and broad sections of world public, including the american public, the nixon administration had to accept the holding of the 150th session of the paris conference on july 13, 1972.

in order to make this conference progress, the vietnamese people and world public demand that the nixon administration give up its stand of aggression and neo-colonialism and its obdurate attitude and enter into serious negotiations. they demand that the nixon administration put an end to the bombing and blockade of the d.r.v.n., cease its support to nguyen van thieu, give up its "vietnamization of the war" policy and positively respond to the seven-point peace plan of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., of which the two key points have been elaborated.

the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government have always desired a peaceful solution to the viet nam question through negotiations on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south viet nam population. they are consistent in their good will and their attitude. the vietnamese people ardently desire peace, but this must be a peace in genuine independence and freedom and not a "pax americana". so long as the u.s. imperialists continue their aggression against viet nam, the vietnamese people are determined to persist in and step up their just patriotic fight against the u.s. aggression till complete victory so as to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and advance towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. neither the bombs nor the perfidious diplomatic and political manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists can shake the will of the vietnamese people who are resolved to smash the "vietnamization of the war" policy and all war escalation of the u.s. imperialists. obstinacy and bellicosity can only lead the u.s. imperialists to heavier failures and total defeat.

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns
Continued US Bombing of Dykes**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 11, 1972)

a statement made today by the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam severely condemns the u.s. imperialists for its war actions of continued attack on the dyke system of north viet nam.

the statement points out that earlier that same day, the u.s. imperialists sent aircraft to bomb the dykes along the thai binh and kinh thay rivers in the nam sach and chi linh districts of hai nung province. the u.s. aircraft concentrated their attack on a section of the dyke under 300 metres long, running through nam hung village, nam sach district, dropping dozens of bombs on it. several sections of the dykes were seriously damaged. this is the second bombing concentration in three days on the thai binh and kinh thay dykes in the nam sach district.

the official statement says, "in the last three months the nixon administration has repeatedly sent aircraft and warships to bomb and attack day and night many densely populated areas in north viet nam. at the same time, it deliberately focussed the attack on the dyke system of most of the main rivers of the d.r.v.n. these concentrated attacks have been conducted with the evil intention of destroying or weakening the dykes and thereby deliberately flooding north viet nam. the consequences of these acts are incalculable."

the statement continues: "the u.s. authorities say they do not attack dykes, that they have never singled

out dykes as targets. this denial, however, cannot conceal the indisputable crimes they have committed in north viet nam."

it concludes, "the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam sternly condemns and vehemently denounces these criminal acts of war escalation of the nixon administration, and demands it immediately stop the bombardments in north viet nam and the mining and blockading of the north vietnamese ports, and refrain from further encroachment, in any other way, on the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Intensified US War of Genocide in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 13, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement today vehemently condemns the u.s. imperialists for intensifying the war of destruction in south viet nam, and fully supports the july 11 statement of the foreign ministry of the republic of south viet nam.

the statement says, "by perpetrating genocide, biocide and ecocide in south viet nam and other utterly loathsome crimes in their current war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam, crimes which are far more serious than that of the hitlerite clique of fascists of old, the u.s. aggressors have made themselves the greatest war criminals of this era. they must answer for all the consequences of their war crimes.

"the d.r.v.n. government strongly denounces these barbarous crimes, and firmly demands that the nixon administration stop the war of aggression in south viet nam, put an end to the 'vietnamization' policy, terminate the mining, naval blockade, bombardments and all other war acts against the democratic republic of viet nam, negotiate seriously at the paris conference, and positively respond to the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.'s 7-point proposal, the two key points of which have already been clarified."

the statement says, "as long as u.s. imperialism persists in its aggression and keeps indulging in crimes, the entire people of viet nam, from the south to the north, will punish it heavily. we are determined to bring our just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory."

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Minister
Xuan Thuy Speak at 150th Session of
Paris Conference on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1972)

after being unilaterally postponed for more than two months by the United States, which did this to intensify its war of aggression in both parts of Viet Nam, the Paris Conference on Viet Nam was resumed yesterday morning at its 150th plenary session, according to VNA.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, pointed out in her speech at the resumed session:

"Just now, while the U.S. government is raving about the reduction of its effectives in South Viet Nam, American forces directly taking part in the Viet Nam war have actually been increased to close to 160,000 men not including the some 40,000 South Korean mercenaries. The U.S. war of genocide in South Viet Nam is being stepped up as it has never been before, with the devastation of entire villages, townships and provincial capitals by U.S. explosives. Most recently the U.S. has even unleashed gas bombs and shells and phosphorous and napalm bombs on the capital and many other parts of Quang Tri province, causing the intoxication, mortal in many cases, of a great number of people. In the towns, the puppet administration of Nguyen Van Thieu is pushing the draft, plundering the people, persecuting and repressing any one who desires peace and independence, and arresting, torturing, liquidating or deporting tens of thousands of people including many Catholic and Buddhist believers, intellectuals and students.

"It should be pointed out that the U.S., for all its most ruthless military measures, has failed to improve its difficult situation on all the battlefields of South Viet Nam, U.S. and Saigon military forces have taken heavy losses, the 'pacification' has been punched full of holes, the politico-economic crisis of the Saigon regime has become more acute, and the inevitable bankruptcy of the 'Vietnamization' programme has become even more manifest."

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh went on: "That the Paris Conference on Viet Nam has not yet obtained a negotiated solution is due to the fact that the U.S. government is still persisting in its obdurate stand. President Nixon's '8-point proposal' of January 25, 1972 is but a plan to continue the 'Vietnamization' of the war to impose the U.S. neo-colonialist rule on the South Vietnamese people.

"Our stand is that the South Viet Nam issue must be settled thoroughly and in a clear-out manner. That is to say both the military and political problems must be solved simultaneously so that, on the basis of ensuring agreements, the parties will sign comprehensive agreements to put an end to the war and restore peace. This is the approach of the R.S.V.N. P.R.G., which accounts for our putting forth the 7-point solution. The two key points of which have already been clarified.

"We are very flexible in our formula to ensure the safe withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all the troops of the U.S. and other foreign countries allied to the U.S., as well as for a fair settlement of the political problem in South Viet

nam. however, a major stumbling-block to the settlement of these problems remains the u.s. government's failure to set a definite dateline for the complete withdrawal of its forces and its unwillingness to stop trying to force the present clique of war-mongers in saigon on the south vietnamese people.

"as we have made it clear again and again, the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., regarding the question of an administration for south viet nam, does not seek any monopoly. yet, we are resolutely opposed to the maintenance of the nguyen van thieu group which the u.s. has put in power to use as an instrument for its war and for the terrorization and repression of the people. so, a logical solution is the setting up in south viet nam of a broad three-segment national concord government to hold general free and democratic elections through which the people of south viet nam will choose their future political regime in conformity with their right to self-determination."

minister nguyen thi binh said in conclusion:

"in the search for a negotiated settlement our delegation has always shown an attitude of good-will and seriousness. what we want, and no more than that, is a solution which conforms with the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and with the right of self-determination of the people of south viet nam. if the u.s. makes in the same spirit new proposals we are ready to study them. -

"it is clear that whether or not this conference can make headway depends on the attitude of the u.s. government, on whether or not it will stop escalating the war and enter serious negotiations."

the next to speak was minister xuan thuy, head of the d.r.v.n. government delegation, who said: "the u.s., in the most recent period, has intensified and broadened the war, which has a distinct extermination character, in both zones of viet nam. in south viet nam, alongside the b-52 bombing to raze entire areas, it has even resorted to gas to exterminate all living creatures. regarding north viet nam, the u.s. has mined and blockade the ports, and resumed its bombardments. u.s. aircraft, b-52s included, have wantonly and repeatedly attacked cities including hanoi and haiphong, townships and populous areas in many provinces, killing or wounding thousands of civilians, destroying economic establishments and cultural institutions, without any regard for even hospitals, schools, factories, churches, or pagodas. what's more serious is that u.s. aircraft, in systematic attacks, have damaged dozens of vital dykes and many other hydraulic works with the sinister intention to bring floods on no. in viet nam in this season of rains and heavy swells. such is the fact, despite the u.s. authorities' denials. the whole world is indignantly condemning the utterly inhuman war escalation the u.s. is undertaking in viet nam, and, naturally, the vietnamese people in both parts of the country have countered the war-maniacs with the blows they amply deserve."

the minister said, "i must stress that the u.s. government, in october 1968, made the commitment to cease completely and unconditionally the bombardments and all other acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam. it is the responsibility of the nixon administration now to honour this commitment by putting an immediate end to the mining of the ports and the bombardments in north viet nam. i must also stress that the civilized world does not tolerate barbarities. the nixon administration must cease all its extermination war acts."

minister xuan thuy, refuting certain allegations of nixon, said: "in his june 29 press conference, mr. nixon kept slandering us in a deliberate manner, alleging our trying to impose a communist government on south viet nam. why must the u.s. repeat this erroneous remark when public opinion has agreed that the proposal for the forming of a broad three-segment national concord government is a logical proposal which is an expression of our good-will? this three-segment government will be represented partly by the saigon government, which, of course, is not communist, partly by the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. which entirely consists of patriotic people, and partly by people advocating peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, and who belong neither to the saigon administration nor the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., how can one call this a communist government? so, it is obvious that mr. nixon is only trying to impose, one way or another, a u.s.-made government on the south vietnamese people.

"mr. nixon acts as though he really cared for the captured american militarymen. but, it is clear to everybody that because of his refusal to pull out all the u.s. forces and his intensification of the war by resuming air attacks against the democratic republic of viet nam, no settlement has been found for the question of captured american militarymen while, on the contrary, their list keeps lengthening. in fact the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.'s 7-point solution has shown the way to a satisfactory settlement of this problem, and had the nixon administration positively responded to this solution, those captured american militarymen would have long rejoined their families. mr. nixon has also sought to give a false interpretation to the lenient, humanitarian policy of the d.r.v.n. government toward captured american militarymen. yet, anyone can see that he has failed in this attempt, too."

minister xuan thuy stressed:

"we wish to make it clear once again that negotiation is the best way to end the war and to restore peace in viet nam in a manner beneficial to both the vietnamese people and the american people.

"the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.'s 7-points, the two main ones having been already clarified, are a basis for a correct, fair, reasonable and logical solution to the viet nam issue. and, after all the problems, chiefly the military and political problems, have been discussed and agreed upon, there will be a ceasefire to ensure a lasting peace."

he said in conclusion:

"it is with good faith and a serious attitude that we have returned to this conference.

"we are ready to study and discuss any new and constructive proposals the u.s. may make to arrive at a correct solution which ensures the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people, a solution satisfactory to all parties, to restore peace at an early date, and to enable captured american militarymen to rejoin their families without delay."

as far as the delegate of the saigon administration is concerned, he persisted in his perfidious slanders and rehashed the so-called "8 points" which had already been turned down by the vietnamese people. the u.s. delegate, too, did not produce anything new, only repeating what nixon had already said in his may 8, 1972 statement.

the 151st session is scheduled for next thursday, july 20, 1972.

President Ton Duc Thang Issues Appeal

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 14, 1972)

president ton duc
thang, of the democratic republic of viet nam, today issued
an appeal to the vietnamese people and their armed
forces on the occasion of 18th anniversary of the signing
of the july 20, 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam.

the appeal reads in full:

over the past 18 years, the u.s. imperialists, crudely
trampling underfoot the 1954 geneva agreements, have
unceasingly encroached on our independence and sovereignty,
and waged an unprecedently cruel colonial war in an
attempt to turn the southern part of our country into a
new-type colony and a military base of the united states.

through its "vietnamization" policy, the nixon administration
has been trying to hold on to south viet nam by extremely
barbarous and perfidious trickery. for over three months
now, the u.s. imperialists have mobilized the largest
air and naval forces since the beginning of this war, to
rain night and day bombs and shells on both zones of
our country; and, in defiance of international law, they
have mined and blockaded the democratic republic of viet nam,
an independent and sovereign country. they have launched
repeated raids of extermination on densely populated
areas, towns and cities including hanoi the capital city,
destroying dykes, water conservancy works, economic
establishments, schools, hospitals, creches... massacring
our countrymen.

the nixon administration protests its "desire for
peace", but it has brought the viet nam war to a higher
level of atrocity than ever. it claims readiness to withdraw
all u.s. troops, yet it is actually retaining "residual
troops" in south viet nam and increasing the u.s. forces
aboard the 7th fleet and in the air bases in thailand with
a view to launching barbarous attacks on viet nam and the
other indochinese countries. it claims to respect the south
vietnamese people's right to self-determination, yet it
imposes on them a stooge-administration in an attempt to
carry out u.s. neo-colonialism in the southern part of our
country.

history has recorded the countless crimes of the
hitlerite fascists. it will record for all time the
monstrous crimes committed by the u.s. aggressors in the two
zones of viet nam in the carrying out of their "vietnamization"
policy, of war criminals who are even more wicked than the
hitlerite fascists exclamation

the vietnamese people bringing into play their national
traditions of undaunted and resolute struggle to win victory;
have defeated all the military and political plans of the
u.s. imperialists, and during the last three months,
have registered new, extremely glorious feats of arms.
the heroic south vietnamese countrymen and fighters combining
offensive and uprising, have launched powerful attacks and
won great victories on all battlefields; they firmly hold
on to important positions; they have repeatedly defeated
enemy attempts to counter-attack, extended many liberated
areas to serve as support for the development of the south
vietnamese revolutionary forces.

the heroic north is simultaneously carrying out fighting
and production. it is maintaining communications and transport

throughout, and carrying on the obligations incumbent on the great rear area, vis-a-vis the beloved south. at the same time, in defence of the revolutionary base of the whole country, it has inflicted heavy punishing blows on the enemy.

the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples have recorded resounding victories, which have driven the u.s. imperialist aggressors on the indochinese peninsula further into the quagmire.

the hysterical move of war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam has not in any way changed the predicament of the u.s. aggressors and thieu in south viet nam. the "vietnamization" policy still faces the threat of total collapse. in spite of this, the nixon administration obdurately pursues its scheme of resorting to military force and perfidious political and diplomatic manoeuvres to compel our people to accept a settlement on u.s. terms.

the u.s. aggressors must realize the following: the vietnamese people deeply cherish peace, but a peace in real independence and freedom. just as the united states belongs to the americans, viet nam belongs to the vietnamese, viet nam's affairs must be settled by the vietnamese people themselves, without any foreign interference.

the u.s. government must scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam, and effectively respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination. such is the correct path which makes it possible for the united states to get out of the viet nam war, so costly to it in terms of lives and property. that is also the aspiration of the american people and the peoples of the world.

as long as the u.s. imperialists continue their aggression in viet nam, the vietnamese people throughout the whole country, united as one man, and acting on the testament of the venerated president ho chi minh, will fight on against the aggressors, and defend at all costs the independence and freedom of their fatherland.

countrymen and fighters in the north, enhance constantly your vigilance, shoot down as many aircraft as possible, damage and sink as many warships as possible, defeat the u.s. imperialists' new war of destruction, smash all their military adventures, carry on the building of the north in all fields so as to fulfil, whatever happens, the obligations to the beloved south and the international obligations to the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia.

under the leadership of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, our countrymen and fighters in the south will certainly march forward in the flush of victory, wipe out as many enemy effectives and war means as possible, smash to smithereens his "pacification" plan, and completely defeat the "vietnamization" policy, so that all patriots animated by the same spirit of national concord may build together an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, prosperous south viet nam proceeding toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

countrymen abroad who have always turned your thoughts to the fatherland, strengthen your unity and strive to make as great contributions as possible to the victory of the resistance war against u.s. aggression, for national salvation.

beloved countrymen and fighters

for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world, we are fighting victoriously against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. our people have been enjoying great sympathy and support from progressive mankind.

on behalf of the vietnamese people, i take this opportunity to express sincere and deep gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, the governments, the political, social and religious personages, the peace- and justice-loving organizations, the peoples of the world including the american people. i earnestly call on all brothers and friends throughout the world to strongly denounce and make every effort to check all criminal war escalation moves by the u.s. imperialists against the vietnamese people, to demand that the united states immediately stop the bombing, mining and blockade of the democratic republic of viet nam, put an end to its "vietnamization" policy and all u.s. involvement in south viet nam, withdraw all u.s. troops and those of other foreign countries in the u.s. camp from south viet nam, seriously negotiate at the paris conference, and respond positively to the seven-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the two key questions of which have been elaborated.

the vietnamese people are now winning unprecedented victories which usher in new prospects more favourable than ever. our people, bringing into full play their determination to fight and to win, with the militant solidarity of the other indochinese peoples, and with the support and assistance of the world's peoples, are sure to bring the patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression to total victory.

countrymen and fighters throughout the country, march forward valiantly exclamation.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Issues Statement
Denouncing US Bombing of Quang Tri-
Thua Thien Area

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 19, 1972)

the foreign
ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued
a statement today strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism
for its barbarous bombing of quang tri city and the
quang tri-thua thien area.

the statement says: "since early this month, the
u.s. has been using hundreds of jet fighters and hundreds
of b-52 bombers and dozens of warships in violent round-
the-clock attacks on the liberated zone of quang tri-thua
thien. various kinds of bombs and shells, including gas
bombs and gas shells have been dumped on quang tri town and
populous areas in cam lo, gio linh, trieu phong and nai lang
districts, injuring thousands of inhabitants, mostly
the aged and children. many have died as a result of
these chemical attacks."

it points out that indulging in further crimes,
the u.s. imperialists have recently dropped thousands of
tons of bombs on quang tri town in an attempt to destroy
the citadel, which is a time-honoured historical relic.

"the raining down of tens of thousands of tons of bombs
and tens of thousands of artillery shells, including gas
bombs and shells, on a tiny area in order to entirely
devastate a provincial township in a newly liberated area
constitutes an utterly barbarous crime which defies mankind's
morale and conscience, and violates the most elementary
principles of international law.

"this action is an arrogant challenge to the broad
sections of public opinion throughout the world and in
the united states, which severely condemn the u.s.
for its war of aggression, its genocide, biocide and
ecocide in both zones of viet nam.

"these criminal war acts expose still more all the
bellicosity, aggressiveness and cruelty of the u.s.
imperialists, and explode the nixon administration's
professions of 'peace' and 'goodwill'."

it says: "the d.r.v.n. government energetically denounces
to the public these barbarous crimes of the u.s. imperialists,
and earnestly calls upon the governments and peoples
of the socialist countries and the other peace-loving and
justice-loving countries, all international
organisations, and the american and world people to
take resolute and timely actions to check the blood-
stained hands of the u.s. aggressors.

"the d.r.v.n. government fully supports the july 18,
1972 statement of the r.s.v.n. foreign ministry. it
fully supports the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. in its exercising
of its legitimate right of self-defence and the taking of
the necessary military and political measures to punish
the u.s. aggressors for their criminal war moves."

the statement concludes: "as long as the u.s.
continues its aggression and keeps piling up its crimes
against the people in both zones of viet nam, the
entire vietnamese people will deepen our hatred.
we will resolutely persist in, and step up our fight and

give the aggressors the punishment they deserve. we will frustrate all their criminal, adventurous war schemes, and will bring our struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation to complete victory. nothing on earth, not even all the bombs and shells of the u.s. air force and navy, and no barbarous, cruel schemes and actions by the u.s. imperialists, can save the 'vietnamisation' policy from total bankruptcy." /

Nixon's Criminal War Escalation Denounced

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 20, 1972)

the "commission for investigation of the u.s. imperialists' war crimes in viet nam" said that the nixon administration has since early april this year taken new and extremely serious war escalation steps against the d.r.v.n. by resuming the air and naval war of destruction, in a document made public at a press conference, here on july 18, according to vna.

the document says: with the biggest concentration of air and naval forces, the bellicose nixon clique has brought the attack against north viet nam to the highest level so far.

spy planes, manned or unmanned, have been continuously flown into the d.r.v.n. air space. in april 1972, 1,200 sorties of such planes were flown in 670 reconnaissance missions over almost all the provinces and cities of north viet nam. in may 1972: 2,640 sorties, 1,610 missions. in the first half of july: 1,337 sorties, 717 missions.

"according to preliminary data, in april 1972, 2,300 sorties were flown in 538 bombing raids; in may 1972, 7,000 sorties, 1,400 bombing missions; in june 1972: 7,292 sorties, 2,003 bombing missions; in the first half of july: 3,885 sorties, 1,046 bombing missions. all told, in the past 3 months and more, 20,477 sorties of war planes were flown in 4,987 air attacks on north viet nam."

"besides, all the coastal areas from haiphong to vinh linh were shelled day and night by u.s. warships stationed off shore.

"according to still incomplete figures, since early april 1972, u.s. aircraft and warships dumped on north viet nam 83,076 demolition bombs and explosive bombs (b-52s alone, in the first half of july 1972 dropped 13,932 bombs), 1,904 steel pellet bombs or perforating bombs, 44,508 shells from 105 to 155mm calibers and thousands of missiles and rockets."

concerning the air raids on dykes and water conservancy works in north viet nam, the document says: "besting johnson in this field, the nixon administration has in recent months deliberately applied a policy of continuous attack against the d.r.v.n. dyke and water conservancy system.

"in the past 3-odd months alone, u.s. aircraft on 135 occasions attacked 58 important dyke portions of large

rivers, including the red river, and 46 irrigation works of various sizes, with nearly 1,000 high-calibre demolition bombs. many sea dykes in coastal regions were also hit during air and naval bombardments. u.s. bombs and shells pounded not only dykes in their main bodies but also on their buttresses, digging craters and provoking geological seisms which crack the dykes and the surroundings, shake the foundation of dykes, creating serious dangers in the spate season."

"more savage still, u.s. aircraft not only attack dykes but also kill people who repair bombed dykes".

the document also denounces the savage attacks on population centers and economic, cultural and social establishments in north viet nam. the document points out that with its strengthened air and naval forces, u.s. imperialism has in the past three months or more bombed all civilian targets in north viet nam including cities, villages, schools, kindergartens, nurseries, sanitary establishments, churches, temples, dykes and dams, irrigation works, bridges, water and land communication lines, factories, enterprises, farms, afforestation centers, etc.

"north viet nam is composed of 23 provinces, 6 cities and a special area. up to now, 17 provinces, all the 6 cities, including hanoi and haiphong, and the special area, namely vinh linh, have been subject to intensive attacks. hundreds of provincial and district capitals, villages and hamlets were hit continuously and intensively."

the document notes, "u.s. aircraft also attacked over 60 schools of different grades, 32 sanitary establishments, over 30 churches, buddhist temples and pagodas, dozens of state farms, afforestation centers and dozens of factories catering for the daily needs of the population. u.s. air raids on civilian targets caused many casualties, mostly women and children.

on the u.s. continued mining of the harbours and blockade of the territorial waters of the d.r.v.n., the document says: on may 8, 1972, the bellicose nixon clique, in disregard of international law, deliberately encroached upon the d.r.v.n.'s sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, and overtly violated international regulations on the freedom of shipping and of trade, by sending u.s. aircraft and warships to mine north viet nam's ports and estuaries and blockade the d.r.v.n. coasts. along with the said mining and blockade, the nixon administration ordered unrestrained attacks on all the lines and means of communication and transport inside the d.r.v.n., nixon declared that all entrances to north viet nam's harbours were to be mined... railroads and other communication lines were to be cut to the maximum.

right after those insolent statements, nearly 3,700 mines were released on the port areas and estuaries of rivers and streams of the d.r.v.n. since then, u.s. aircraft have dropped about 2,500 more mines and magnetic bombs.

the document says: "we call on the governments and peoples of peace- and justice-loving countries, international peace and democratic organizations, to step up the struggle to stay effectively the criminal hands of the u.s. imperialists."

the document concludes: "under the active support and assistance of all progressive people the world over, the vietnamese people are persisting in and stepping up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and giving the u.s. aggressors due punishment. they will carry out their just struggle for independence and freedom to complete victory."

US Imperialism Denounced for Using of Poison Gas in Quang Tri Province

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 23, 1972)

the committee to denounce the war crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen in south viet nam issued a statement on july 20 severely condemning the u.s. aggressors for using poison gas to massacre the people in quang tri province, according to gpa.

the statement says that while intensively using artillery and aircraft including b-52 strategic bombers to carry out massive bombing on densely populated areas in quang tri province, u.s. imperialism has recently dropped all kind of poison-gas bombs on all the villages in cam lo and gio linh districts and the streets of quang tri city, killing many civilians.

the statement says: "the above-mentioned acts of the u.s. imperialists represent an extremely serious escalation of crimes."

the statement calls on all governments and all social and religious organisations, scientists and lawyers to take strong action and to demand that the nixon administration stop using poison gas to kill the people in south viet nam.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Exposes New US
War Escalation Against North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 28, 1972)

the press and information department of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a memorandum on the nixon administration's new war escalation against d.r.v.n. at a press conference here yesterday.

the memorandum says,

"between early april and mid-july 1972, u.s. planes flew over 20,000 sorties -- a daily average of over 200 -- and dropped tens of thousands of tons of bombs on the democratic republic of viet nam. the daily sorties reached a record number of 700."

"the nixon administration has made an extensive use of b-52 strategic bombers to strike at densely populated areas of north viet nam."

"the nixon administration has mined the entrances to the ports, estuaries and waterways in north viet nam."

"this is an extremely arrogant act, a crude encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the democratic republic of viet nam, and also a violation of all elementary principles of international law, of the freedom of navigation and trade of all countries in the world. it is a crime that the previous u.s. administrations dared not commit."

the memorandum cites many facts to expose u.s. imperialism's crimes of bombing and attacking densely populated areas, economic, cultural and health establishments, dykes and dams and other irrigation works.

it points out that by mid-july 1972, u.s. planes had raided 18 out of the 24 provinces and special region, 6 cities including capital hanoi and haiphong port, 18 provincial capitals and many densely populated townships, over 160 schools and health establishments. u.s. warships had dumped nearly 30,000 shells on over 300 coastal villages from vinh linh to haiphong.

it notes, "over the past three months and more, the u.s. air force dropped on 135 occasions bombs of all types, including 2000-lb bombs on 58 portions of dyke, 46 water conservancy works and dams along the major rivers of north viet nam and on sea dykes. on june 14, 1972, it even dropped steel-pellet and fragmentation bombs on people busy repairing a portion of dyke which had just been demolished by u.s. planes on the ma river, in dong son district, thanh hoa province.

"by bombing dykes and dams and sluices in north viet nam and hindering their repair and strengthening, the nixon administration clearly has a deliberate purpose -- to cause floods in the coming rainy season and use the power of water to effect large-scale ravage in the densely populated delta."

it says: "the new, serious act of escalation of the nixon administration since early april 1972 is an attempt to salvage the 'vietnamization' policy in danger of total collapse in south viet nam." "with the new escalation,

it also tries to gain a position of strength in the negotiations and to compel the vietnamese people to accept the u.s. terms."

the memorandum points out: "the new war escalation has piled up odious crimes in north viet nam but it has not helped the nixon administration achieve its desired objectives."

the memorandum says: "with the hysterical and criminal war escalation in the past three months and more, the nixon administration has failed to salvage the 'vietnamization' policy, but has got further bogged down in viet nam and indochina; it has failed to shake the vietnamese people's will, but has only deepened their hatred and strengthened their determination to fight and to win victory for the independence and freedom of their fatherland.

"since july 13, 1972, in the face of the new military defeats in both zones of viet nam and the ever stronger wave of indignation in the world and in the united states, the nixon administration has had to come back to the paris conference on viet nam, but it has continued the bombing, mining and blockade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and intensified the war of genocide, biocide and ecocide in south viet nam, while obdurately sticking to the 8-point plan and the conditions which bear the character of an ultimatum put forward by president nixon on may 8, 1972.

"facts have shown that the total bankruptcy of the 'vietnamization' policy is inevitable. the correct way for the united states to pull out of the viet nam war definitely cannot be the way through military strength, through 'a strong hand in the negotiations'. the correct way for the united states can only be and should be to seriously negotiate on the basis of strict respect for the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 geneva agreements. the united states being the aggressor of viet nam must end the aggression, withdraw from south viet nam all u.s. troops and those of the other foreign countries in the u.s. camp; it must immediately stop the bombing, mining and blockade of the democratic republic of viet nam, put an end to the 'vietnamization' policy and all u.s. involvement in south viet nam, stop supporting the nguyen van thieu stooge regime, remove its machine of oppression and coercion; a broad 3-segment government of national concord must be set up with view to organizing really free, democratic and fair general elections in south viet nam. that is the spirit of the 7-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the two key questions of which have been elaborated."

it says at the end, "as president ton duc thang pointed out in his appeal on the occasion of july 14, 1972, 'as long as the u.s. imperialists continue their aggression in viet nam, the vietnamese people in the whole country, united as one man and acting upon the testament of the venerated president ho chi minh, will fight on against the aggressors, and defend at any cost the independence and freedom of their fatherland.' this is an iron-like determination that neither violence nor perfidious political and diplomatic manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists can shake."

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns
US Sabotage of Geneva Agreements on Laos**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 28, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday vehemently condemning the u.s. imperialists' systematic sabotage of the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, according to vna.

exposing the u.s. imperialists' criminal aggression against laos with large numbers of facts, the statement says that the u.s. imperialists have systematically sabotaged the geneva agreements on laos and grossly infringed upon her sovereignty, independence and neutrality to convert laos into a new-type colony and military base in southeast asia. in recent years they have pushed the "special war" against the lao people to a higher degree of fierceness.

it says, "the extremely serious situation in laos at present is the result of the more and more cynical intervention and aggression on the part of the u.s. imperialists."

it points out: "as a signatory of the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, the d.r.v.n. government has always observed and implemented it scrupulously. the vietnamese people long to have on the other side of their western border, a really peaceful, independent and neutral laos, and to maintain and develop their friendly and neighbourly ties with the kingdom of laos on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

"the d.r.v.n. government fully supports the july 20, 1972 statement of the lao patriotic front central committee, and firmly demands that the u.s. strictly respect and seriously implement the 1962 geneva agreements on laos. the nixon administration must cease its intervention and aggression in laos, and stop using thailand for aggression against laos. first of all, the u.s. must end without conditions the bombing and strafing on the whole territory of laos so as to enable the lao people to resolve by themselves their country's affairs on the basis of the five-point political solution advanced by the lao patriotic front on march 6, 1970, and in keeping with the essentials of the 1962 geneva agreements and the present realities in laos."

"true to the spirit of the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the vietnamese people are determined to further strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia in the struggle to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors completely, and to foil the 'nixon doctrine', thereby bringing the just struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, to glorious success," the statement concludes.

DRVN Ministry Condemns US Bombing of Dykes

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 30, 1972)

the water conservancy ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam at a press conference yesterday sternly denounced deliberate u.s. imperialist raids on dykes and other irrigation works of north viet nam.

Speaking at the press conference, vice-minister of water conservancy phan my gave an account of the north vietnamese people's achievements in building dykes and combatting floods. he said that the dykes in north viet nam have a particularly important bearing on the national economy and the livelihood of the masses of people because of the geographical and climatic conditions. for generations the vietnamese people have made great efforts every year to build and consolidate the river and sea dyke systems. especially after the restoration of peace in north viet nam in 1954, the viet nam workers' party and the government have paid utmost attention to the maintenance of the dyke systems and have taken the prevention and combatting of floods as one of the important tasks of the whole party and people.

phan my said, despite the changes and the complications of the flood season every year, the north vietnamese people have been successful in their effort to prevent and combat floods. big floods successively hit north viet nam from 1968 to 1971, but the vietnamese people conquered all of them. 1971 witnessed the biggest flood in the past 100 years, but the north vietnamese people emerged triumphant with all the dykes of the red river tributaries remaining solid and undamaged by the flood except the thai binh river valley where some districts suffered losses.

the vice-minister said: in 1972, the north vietnamese people did 15.5 million cubic metres of earthwork in dyke building and consolidation from january to april, three times that of 1971. those portions of dykes which had been destroyed by natural calamities or enemy raids became much broader, taller and more solid through the rebuilding.

vice-minister phan my strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its deliberate bombing raids on the north vietnamese dyke systems and refuted the sophistry of the u.s. government which alleged that the u.s. bombing raids against the dykes were "incidental" and done "by error", and caused only "minor damage". he said that u.s. imperialism struck the north vietnamese dykes 18 times in april, 46 in may, 46 in june and 63 in the first 27 days of july, according to the latest statistics. "the u.s. military command and the u.s. air marauders launched 173 strikes against the river and sea dykes for four months continuously, dropping 1,243 high explosive or magnetic bombs (not counting missiles and shells). how can this be 'bombing by error'? according to incomplete statistics for the past four months, u.s. bombs, missiles and shells hit 149 dykes, with direct hits scored on the top and foundation parts of the dykes, sluices, wave-resisting dykes and dams. several thousand metres of dykes were destroyed, wrecked or cracked by u.s. bombs, and seven sluices were completely demolished."

phan my said, "besides high explosive bombs, u.s. imperialism also dropped time-bombs, death charges and magnetic bombs, thus creating great difficulties for the repairing work. it also attacked the working people filling the bomb craters."

the vice-minister stressed, "the round-about allegations of the nixon administration were meant to cover up its crimes of destroying the dykes so as to continue these criminal acts and to shirk responsibility in face of the mounting indignation of public opinion in the world, including that of the united states."

vice-minister phan my said in conclusion: facts are most eloquent. the u.s. imperialist crimes are there for all to see. u.s. imperialism must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of its crimes.

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US
Extermination Air Raids Against
Haiphong**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 31, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement today energetically denouncing the extermination attacks on the haiphong city by the u.s. imperialists.

the statement says: "repeatedly on july 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31, the u.s. imperialists sent many aircraft to the haiphong port city to conduct extermination attacks on it. they dropped hundreds of demolition and anti-personnel bombs, and fired rockets on streets, schools, hospitals, factories, etc. inside the city and on densely populated suburban villages and hamlets in an thuy, an nai, vinn bao and thuy nguyen. u.s. bombs and rockets killed or wounded many civilians and destroyed many houses and economic and cultural establishments.

"following the devastation of nam dinh and vinn cities and the townships of hon gai, ninh binh, na tinn, and dong hoi, etc., the repeated extermination attacks by the u.s. aggressors on the haiphong port city have further exposed the shameless plea of the u.s. that it does not strike population centres."

the statement points out: "by intentionally and systematically attacking towns, townships and other population centres and deliberately bombing dykes and other irrigation works in the d.r.v.n., the bellicose u.s. aggressors have proved to be more cruel and barbarous than the hitlerite fascists in the past."

it says: "burning with the hatred aroused by the blood-thirsty u.s. aggressors' atrocities, the whole vietnamese nation will be all the more united and will persist in and step up their fight with the resolve to render the enemy due punishing blows, and fully smash every war adventure of the u.s. imperialists.

"the d.r.v.n. government energetically denounces to the world public these criminal acts of war of the nixon administration, and calls upon the governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and of other countries that cherish peace and justice, upon international organisations and the world and american people to act resolutely and timely in order to check the blood-stained hands of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and support the vietnamese people more strongly, till the complete victory of their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation".

**DRVN Minister Condemns US Bombing of Dykes
and Hydraulic Works in North Vietnam**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 7, 1972)

ha ke tan,
minister of water conservancy of the democratic republic of viet nam, sternly condemns u.s. imperialism for bombing dykes and water conservancy works in north viet nam in an interview with a correspondent of the hanoi daily newspaper "nhan dan" published today.

minister ha ke tan refutes the u.s. state department's sophistry in trying to cover up u.s. imperialism's crimes of bombing dykes and irrigation works in north viet nam, which the u.s. department attributes to "stray bombs". ha ke tan points out that 58 dyke sections and 36 water conservancy works were hit on over 170 occasions during the last four months. the number of bombing attacks on dykes is increasing: from 18 in april, 46 in may, 46 in june, to 63 in july. could all these direct hits be achieved by "stray bombs"? it is noteworthy that the u.s. boasts of the accuracy of its laser-guided and tele-guiding bombs.

the minister of water conservancy says: "in a word, the statement and argument of the nixon administration is intended to deceive and cover up the criminal actions it is continuing to take."

ha ke tan continues: in an attempt to argue away its crime of deliberately bombing dykes, the u.s. government also tries to minimize the damage done.

he says: "the dykes in north viet nam are all earthworks. if they are bombed prior to the season of high water, their resistance to water pressure will be greatly diminished. it is not only dangerous when a bomb falls on the dyke, cuts it in half, or causes cracks around the bomb crater. a bomb falling beside a dyke can be no less dangerous because it shakes the foundation of the dyke and causes a depression in the dyke and cracks all over its body and this can entail incalculable consequences in the immediate spate season and over a longer term."

he says: the fact that the bombing is deliberate can also be seen from the type of bomb used by the u.s. they

have used many different types of bombs including demolition bombs against the body of the dyke, magnetic bombs and time bombs, all intended to destroy the dyke and also to kill people mending the dykes. Sometimes u.s. planes directly attacked those engaged on the repairing of a bombed dyke.

ha ke tan continues: "through the document on the dyke bombing issued by the u.s. state department, one can see that the u.s. has made an elaborate study of the land and the river systems in north viet nam before picking out its targets." "in fact, u.s. planes have picked out the points of crucial importance in the combat against floods as their targets. for instance, they have struck the converging point of six rivers in nam sach district, hai hung province. in southern nam ha province the dykes have been bombed on fortyfive occasions, endangering a vast area irrigated by the three tributaries of the red river."

"it should be noted that the two major river systems of the red river and the thai binh river are linked by many important tributaries and major rivers in the 4th former joint region. now, let us imagine the water rising. a number of the 58 dyke sections recently bombed will not be able to stand up to the water pressure and break. then the whole delta area will be submerged. this fact completely refutes the refrain of the u.s. state department that there is no evidence showing that the bombed dykes are of importance in decisions of life and death."

referring to the achievements in water conservancy construction in the north, he says: "within the 15 years from 1955 to 1970, the people in the north have dug 120 million cubic metres of earthworks to build the dykes. this figure far exceeds that of the period of 80 years under french colonialist rule. we have conquered the floods four years in succession, from 1968 to 1971, and particularly the 1971 flood, the biggest in a century. this year, we have dug over 15 million cubic metres of earthworks. this figure is equal to more than three times that of last year."

minister ha ke tan says: "according to the calculations of the vietnamese specialists of hydraulic works and dyke building and the experience of the vietnamese people, the dyke system as it was consolidated could have withstood the highest water pressure (as in the 1971 flood) had it not been for the damage caused by the american bombing."

minister ha ke tan concludes: the u.s. bombing of the dykes and hydraulic works is obviously a deliberate and calculated act. "if a dyke-break occurs, the nixon administration must be held fully responsible."

DRVN Foreign Ministry's Statement
Denouncing US Attacks Against
North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 8, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement issued today sternly denounces the u.s. imperialists for their deliberate attack on the dyke system and water conservancy works and on densely populated areas in north viet nam.

the statement reads: "since early april 1972, in an attempt to salvage the 'vietnamization' policy now in danger of collapse in south viet nam, the nixon administration has hysterically undertaken extremely serious escalation moves against the democratic republic of viet nam. it has mobilized huge air and naval forces, including b-52 strategic bombers, to rain bombs and shells by day and night on densely populated areas and economic and cultural establishments of the democratic republic of viet nam, and it has mined and blockaded her ports."

the statement continues: "up to august 7, 1972, u.s. aircraft and warships had violently attacked 18 of the 23 provinces in north viet nam and the vinh linn region, all the 6 cities including the capital hanoi, 18 out of the 31 provincial capitals and a great many townships..."

the statement says: "u.s. aircraft and warships have carried out 177 bombardments against dykes and water conservancy works in 15 provinces destroying or seriously cracking thousands of metres of vitally important dykes, completely destroying 7 sluices, heavily damaging many dams, including the ones at thac ba and bai thuong which count among the biggest in north viet nam. they have attacked dykes along major rivers such as the red river and the thai binh, ma, chu, ca rivers, etc., they have attacked dykes and sea-water sluices in coastal areas, destroying many dyke sections and sluices. what is more barbarous, they have bombed people busy repairing the recently bombed dyke sections."

the statement notes: "it is the wicked plan of the u.s. authorities to lessen the resistance of the dykes before the flood season, and to hinder repair work, in an attempt to eventually cause major floods without appearing to be direct authors thereof."

after sternly refuting the u.s. government's statements about its bombing and strafing of north viet nam, the statement continues: "two days after u.s. president nixon's statement about not attacking civilian installations, u.s. planes bombed-out, in an extremely barbarous manner a large populated quarter in the centre of naiphong city, completely destroyed the lan sluice which served to prevent the inroad of salt water and drained tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields in 4 southern districts of thai binh province with hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. they destroyed a section of dyke on the chu river and the ngoc quang sluice in thann hoa province. it is clear that the above statements of the u.s. rulers are hypocritical ones and sheer deception."

the statement notes: "with their hysterical war escalation moves against the democratic republic of viet nam and their crimes of genocide, biocide and ecocide in south

viet nam, the u.s. aggressors have become the biggest war criminals of the time, even surpassing in cruelty and barbarity the hitlerite fascists. the u.s. government must bear full responsibility for the floods which would eventually happen because of the u.s. bombing of dykes, sluices, dams over the past period."

it concludes: "the nixon administration must immediately stop the bombing of north viet nam, the mining and blockade of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, put an end to its 'vietnamization' policy in south viet nam, cease supporting the saigon puppet administration headed by nguyen van thieu, and let the people in south viet nam themselves settle their own affairs. so long as the u.s. imperialists continue their aggression against viet nam, the vietnamese people exercising their legitimate right of self-defence will resolutely fight on against the aggressors, determined to smash all the military adventures of the u.s. imperialists, to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. neither bombs nor threats of any kind, nor perfidious political and diplomatic manoeuvres by the nixon administration can shake the iron-like will of the vietnamese people."

the statement calls on people all over the world to fight even more strongly in opposition and condemnation of u.s. imperialism's bombing and attacks on north viet nam.

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns
US Imperialist Bombing of Hanoi**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 18, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its massive, savage raids with bombs and rockets on a number of places in the city and on many places in gia lam, tu liem, dong anh and thanh tri districts on august 16.

the statement said that, earlier, on august 14, the u.s. imperialists had, in nearly 100 sorties, bombed the heavily populated sectors of thanh hoa city, killing or wounding many civilians and destroying many dwelling houses.

it said, "it is public knowledge that since early april last, the nixon administration has increased the number of planes and warships for repeated attacks of an extermination character against many towns, provincial and district capitals of the d.r.v.n."

the statement said, "along with the attacks on dyke systems and hydraulic works, the extermination strikes against various populous areas, especially the cities and provincial capitals of the d.r.v.n., constitute a monstrous crime which the johnson administration dared not commit."

the statement said, "the u.s. war maniacs who are more cruel than the hitlerite fascists, thought they could, with bombs, shells and savage acts, shake the vietnamese people's determination to fight and to win, salvage the 'vietnamization of the war' policy and save the stooge administration in saigon from disintegration. but no brute force, no insolent threat, no perfidious scheme can shake the iron-like determination of the vietnamese people. burning with hatred at the brutal aggressors, the vietnamese people, millions as one man, are resolved to persist in and step up the fight, smash all adventurous military acts of the u.s. aggressors against the d.r.v.n., and defeat the u.s. 'vietnamization' policy in south viet nam.

"the d.r.v.n. government sternly condemns the nixon administration's extermination raids against densely populated areas, towns, provincial and district capitals in the d.r.v.n.

"the d.r.v.n. government severely warns the nixon administration that if it continues to devastate the populated centers, particularly the towns, destroy dikes and cause floods in north viet nam, it will have to bear full responsibility for its savage criminal acts.

"the d.r.v.n. government resolutely demands that the nixon administration strictly respect the u.s. government's commitment made in october 1968, end immediately the bombardments of north viet nam, stop the mining and blockade of its ports and all other encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n.

"the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government call on the governments and peoples of the brother socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, international organizations and the world people, including the american people, to take firm actions, support more strongly the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation till total victory."

the statement also called on all people of conscience in the world and the united states to check in time the bloody hands of the u.s. aggressors, prevent them from continuing to level the cities, towns and villages in viet nam

DRVN Foreign Ministry's Statement on US
Attack on Chinese Ship

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 25, 1972)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam today strongly condemns the u.s. government for sending its aircraft to encroach upon d.r.v.n. sovereignty and attack the lifeboat of a chinese merchant ship.

the ministry's statement follows:

on august 22, 1972, u.s. aircraft brazenly bombed a lifeboat of the chinese merchant ship "hongqi no. 151" which was anchored off the shore of hon ngu island, nghe an province, the democratic republic of viet nam, destroying the lifeboat and killing the captain, the deputy political commissar and three seamen of the "hongqi no. 151".

on august 24, 1972, the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china issued a statement strongly protesting against this gross violation of the freedom of international trade and navigation and grave provocation against the chinese people by the u.s. government. it demanded that the u.s. government immediately stop all provocations against chinese merchant ships and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

the d.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people fully support this correct stand of the government of the people's republic of china and strongly condemn the u.s. government for sending aircraft to encroach upon the sovereignty of the d.r.v.n. and attack chinese merchant ships. the u.s. government must stop all piratical acts against the merchant ships of china and other countries sailing in and out of d.r.v.n. ports. it must put an immediate end to the bombing and shelling of north viet nam, the mining and blockade of her ports and all other encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues
Statement on Release of Three Captured
US Pilots

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 3, 1972)

the spokesman
of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of
viet nam issued a statement yesterday on the release of
a number of captured u.s. pilots.

the statement says; "the u.s. pilots captured in north
viet nam are people guilty of crimes against the
vietnamese people, and of violation of international law,
yet the government of the democratic republic of viet nam
has always carried out a policy of humane treatment
towards them.

"the u.s. pilots captured in north viet nam would
have had a chance of an early return to their families,
had the u.s. government given a positive response to the 7
points of the provisional revolutionary government of the
republic of south viet nam, stopped the war, and restored
peace in viet nam."

it continues, "as early as 1968, when there was as yet
no overall solution to the viet nam problem including
the question of release of the captured military men,
the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,
pursuing a lenient policy, released a number of u.s.
pilots captured in north viet nam. on their way home,
and even after their arrival in the united states,
those pilots expressed their gratitude for the policy of
humane treatment of the government of the democratic
republic of viet nam. but in 1969, the u.s.
government compelled the u.s. pilots released
in july that year to put forward distortions about the
humane policy of the government of the democratic
republic of viet nam, at complete variance with their
previous statements. the u.s. government has also
used those released pilots in war activities against the
vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina.
it is for this reason that such releases have been
temporarily suspended.

"in pursuance of the humane and lenient policy of the
government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the
general political department of the viet nam people's
army has decided to release, on the occasion of the national
day, september 2, 1972, three u.s. pilots captured in
north viet nam."

it goes on: "the government of the democratic republic
of viet nam holds that the u.s. government must end all
involvement in viet nam, stop supporting the stooge
administration in saigon, and respect the national
rights of the vietnamese people in order to bring about
an early end to the war, restoration of peace in viet nam,

and an early return of all captured u.s. servicemen to their families. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam draws the particular attention of the u.s. government to this: in the interests of the families of the u.s. pilots captured in north viet nam, stop using the released pilots to slander the democratic republic of viet nam and to further the u.s. policy of aggression in viet nam.

"to express solidarity with the american people who are struggling against the u.s. 'dirty war' in viet nam, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam will hand over the released pilots to a u.s. social organization which has the good-will and desire to bring about an early end to the u.s. war in viet nam, and to help those released not to be used in activities against the vietnamese peoples and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam."

Statement of DRVN Government on Ending US War
of Aggression and Restoring Peace in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 14, 1972)

the full text of the statement, made public today by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, on ending the u.s. war of aggression and re-establishing peace in viet nam:

on september 11, 1972, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement on the ending of the u.s. war of aggression and the restoration of peace in viet nam. the d.r.v.n. government sees eye to eye with the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. in its profound evaluation of the situation and in its correct stand on the peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue as expounded in this important statement.

it is everybody's knowledge that for almost twenty years now the successive administrations in the united states, from eisenhower to nixon, have resorted to many strategies, which are all aimed at the invariable objective -- the rigging up and maintenance of a puppet administration to use as a tool for the installation of u.s. neo-colonialism in south viet nam. having failed in its use of the dictator ngo dinh diem, the u.s. turned to a "special war" strategy. after this strategy had gone bankrupt, the u.s. sent its expeditionary troops

to south viet nam to conduct a "local war". since the "local war", too, went bankrupt in a humiliating manner, the nixon administration in its turn, tried to put into motion the "vietnamisation" policy to make vietnamese fight vietnamese and to pull u.s. troops out while keeping the saigon puppet administration in power. now that the "vietnamisation" policy has failed to save the puppet administration, the nixon administration has "re-americanized" the war of aggression in viet nam by using u.s. air and naval forces in a massive manner. it is thus clear that as long as the u.s. obdurately seeks to retain the puppet administration, the u.s. war in viet nam will be prolonged, stepped up and broadened, and u.s. involvement in viet nam cannot be curtailed.

the u.s., after each defeat, frenziedly commits ever more barbarous crimes in an attempt to cow the vietnamese people. the nixon administration has perpetrated crimes that were not yet contemplated by any of the previous administrations, and surpassed by far those of the hitlerite fascists in the past. by deploying a very large force of aircraft and warships, the nixon administration has raised the war of genocide, biocide and ecocide in south viet nam to an unprecedented level of fierceness while, in blatant violation of the commitment made by the u.s. in 1968, resuming on a large scale, the war of destruction on the whole territory of the democratic republic of viet nam, by conducting extermination attacks on cities, towns, and villages, destroying dykes and other hydraulic works, and laying waste to economic and cultural establishments of the vietnamese people. the nixon administration has gone as far as mining and blockading otherwise the ports, sea approaches and waterways of the democratic republic of viet nam. most recently, president nixon has even referred to "the great power that could finish off north viet nam in an afternoon". this sword rattling is an impudent challenge to morality and international law, an insolent provocation to the whole progressive mankind. the vietnamese people have done no harm to the united states. the u.s. has no right to cause trouble to viet nam. the vietnamese people are fighting for the independence and freedom of their fatherland. they are not to be intimidated by bombs and threats of the u.s. the american people and the world people as a whole will not allow the u.s. aggressors to act at will.

to sacrifice the honour, might and money of the u.s. and the lives of u.s. troops for the corrupt puppet administration and to madly perpetrate savage crimes against the people in the two parts of viet nam, crimes which are vehemently condemned by the whole human race and eternally cursed by history, are not a way to "defend the honour" of the u.s., as often claimed by the nixon administration.

but all steps of war escalation the u.s. has taken cannot change the situation in south viet nam. the

bitter defeats of u.s. imperialism in the policy of aggression and intervention it has been pursuing everywhere and right here, in viet nam, since world war two have proved that u.s. dollars and explosives cannot save the traitors, dictators and fascists the u.s. has imposed on various nations.

just like on the battlefield, the stand of the u.s. at the negotiation table has always been to force the south vietnamese people to accept the saigon puppet administration as the only legal administration in south viet nam while denying the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the people's liberation armed forces. to negotiate with the intention of maintaining one party while negating the other is not the way to reach a peaceful solution. this is the path of war. it is clear to all that the saigon puppet administration is a product and instrument of the u.s. neo-colonialist policy, that it is collapsing, and owes its precarious existence solely to u.s. bombs and shells. as for the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., the embodiment of the will of an entire nation fighting for independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the cause of liberation of other nations, and for world peace, it has become more consolidated with every passing day and been enjoying a growing standing and prestige in the international arena. it is an illusion of the u.s. to maintain the saigon puppet administration and to negate the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. such attempt will only cause the war to drag on and the u.s. involvement in viet nam to go on indefinitely.

the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.'s stand in negotiation is to put an end to the u.s. war of aggression and settle the internal affairs of south viet nam on the basis of the equality of the parties in south viet nam and their mutual non-elimination. this is the way to even old scores, to realize national concord, to secure democratic rights to the south vietnamese people and to provide the latter with an opportunity to exercise their right to choose a political regime through genuinely free and democratic general elections. this stand is logical, reasonable and fair. only such a solution can put a stop to the war and restore peace in a permanent manner. the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. has solemnly declared its readiness to come to an agreement with the u.s. government that there will not be an imposition either of a communist regime or of a u.s.-paid puppet administration on south viet nam, and that the south vietnamese people are free to set up a provisional government of national concord that will be dominated by neither side. this judicious stand and this attitude of good faith of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. have enjoyed the sympathy and support of broad sections of the world public. let the u.s. government give an answer to this proposal of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., to see if it wants to carry on the war or to settle the viet nam issue peacefully. if the u.s. government negotiates with other objectives than a peaceful solution to the viet nam issue in mind, the talks will come to a dead end, the war will drag on,

and the responsibility for this will rest entirely with the u.s. government.

In full support of the just reasonable and logical stand of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., the d.r.v.n. government holds that if the u.s. government really wants to stop the war so that all u.s. troops and all captured american militarymen may soon go home, it must seriously meet the two requirements raised in the statement of september 11, 1972 of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., to the effect that:

"1. to respect the vietnamese people's right to true independence and the south vietnamese people's right to effective self-determination, stop the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam, the bombing, mining and blockade of the d.r.v.n., completely cease the "vietnamization" policy, and all u.s. military activities in south viet nam, rapidly and complete withdraw all u.s. troops, advisors, military personnel, technical personnel, weapons and war materials and those of the other foreign countries in the u.s. camp from south viet nam, liquidate the u.s. military bases in south viet nam, end all u.s. military involvement in viet nam, stop supporting the nguyen van thieu stooge administration.

2. a solution to the internal problem of south viet nam must proceed from the actual situation that there exist in south viet nam two administrations, two armies, and other political forces. It is necessary to achieve national concord, the sides in south viet nam must unite on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual non-elimination, democratic freedoms must be guaranteed to the people and to this end, it is necessary to form in south viet nam a provisional government of national concord with three equal segments to take charge of the affairs in the period of transition and to organize truly free and democratic general elections."

so long as the u.s. government continues its attempt to maintain the saigon puppet administration for the continuation of the "vietnamization" policy and the imposition of neo-colonialism on south viet nam, the entire vietnamese people, acting upon the last testament of their beloved president ho chi minh, will resolutely persist in and step up their just fight, till complete victory is won.

the d.r.v.n. government and all the compatriots in the north warmly acclaim the very great victories of the compatriots and combatants in the blood-sealed south. these victories have further advanced the cause of liberation of south viet nam, and are a worthy contribution to the defence of the north, the great rear of the whole country. the twenty million people of north viet nam, under any circumstances, will overcome all hardships and accept all sacrifices to fulfil their duties to the great heroic front.

the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government appeal to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, those of the other peace- and justice-loving countries, the american people, and the world people as a whole to struggle even more vigorously to force the nixon administration to put an immediate end to its criminal war of aggression in viet nam, negotiate with seriousness and meet in a positive manner the two requirements the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. has set in its statement of september 11, 1972 for the purpose of ending the war, restoring a lasting peace in viet nam and contributing to the safeguarding of world peace.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns
Intensified US Bombing of Lao Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1972)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam yesterday issued a statement, severely condemning u.s. imperialism for bombing the liberated areas in laos.

the statement says, "recently, together with the mobilization of dozens of battalions of vang pao 'special forces' and thai troops to launch nibbling attacks on the lao liberated zone, the u.s. imperialists have used a great number of aircraft of all kinds including b-52 strategic bombers to conduct round-the-clock attacks, killing many civilians, most of them old people, women and children, and destroying many dwelling-houses, crop fields, pagodas, and schools."

it says, "these criminal acts of the nixon administration and its henchmen brazenly violate the 1962 geneva agreement on laos, and grossly encroach on international law. they oppose the desire of the lao people for peace and national concord, and hamper the new efforts of goodwill of the lao patriotic front to prepare for talks between the lao parties concerned to settle the laos problem peacefully."

the statement says, "the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government fully support the september 22, 1972 statement of the lao patriotic front, and severely condemn the u.s. imperialists for this military adventure. the nixon administration must stop its intervention and aggression in laos, cease all bombardments on the whole lao territory, and leave the lao parties concerned alone to settle the laos problem peacefully on the

basis of the 5-point political solution advanced by the lao patriotic front, in line with the fundamentals of the 1962 geneva agreements, and in keeping with the realities in laos."

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests Against Savage
US Bombing of Hanoi**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 11, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement today severely condemning u.s. imperialism for its frenzied bombing of hanoi capital. the statement reads in full as follows:

today, october 11, 1972, the u.s. imperialists sent many flights of aircraft for savage attacks against many densely populated quarters in the centre of hanoi capital and the outlying districts of gia lam and thanh tri. u.s. planes dropped many demolition and blast bombs on ba trieu and tran hung dao streets and the residential quarters number 57 and 79 in hoan kiem precinct. they unloaded nearly 60 demolition bombs on the residential quarters number 5 and 8 in gia lam district town and fired rockets on several places in thanh tri district, killing or injuring many civilians and destroying many dwelling houses and other property of the vietnamese people. u.s. bombs and rockets destroyed almost completely the office of the french general delegation in hanoi, very seriously wounded the french general delegate, and killing or injuring a number of french and vietnamese employees. in this raid, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the people's republic of albania in hanoi was also injured.

these frenzied war acts of the nixon administration constitute a gross violation of the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n. and of the elementary norms of international law, and a cynical infringement on the u.s. government's commitment in 1968 to stop completely and unconditionally the bombing and shelling of north viet nam. this is an extremely insolent challenge to the peace- and justice-loving public opinion in the world and right in the united states.

the continued savage attacks by the nixon administration against hanoi capital have laid bare the u.s. imperialists' deceptive contention that they do not bomb civilian targets and are ending the u.s. involvement in viet nam. this also shows that despite its heavy setbacks, the

nixon administration has not yet given up its illusion of using military force to save its "vietnamization of the war" policy which is failing seriously.

the heroic vietnamese people will never submit to u.s. bombs and shells. the more crimes the u.s. aggressors commit, the higher the vietnamese people's indignation and their resolve to persist in and step up their fight and deal the aggressors due punitive blows, foil all their military adventures, and bring the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, to complete triumph. the nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of its frantic acts of war escalation.

the d.r.v.n. government energetically denounces the aforesaid savage crimes, and firmly demands that the nixon administration stop forthwith the bombing, shelling, mining and blockade of north viet nam, halt the "vietnamization of the war" policy in south viet nam, negotiate seriously at the paris conference, and respond positively to the seven-point solution and the september 11, 1972 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the d.r.v.n. government calls on the governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, international organizations, the world's people including the american people, to step up their struggle in order to resolutely stay the bloody hands of the u.s. aggressors, to support and assist still more vigorously the vietnamese people's just fight against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, till complete victory.

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US
Imperialist Bombing in Cambodia**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 17, 1972)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement today sternly condemning the u.s. imperialists for sending b-52 planes to carry out bombing raids in cambodia.

dealing with the bombing of kompong cham province and northeastern part of cambodia by b-52 aircraft, the statement pointed out that these criminal acts of the u.s. imperialists decidedly cannot save the "khmerisation of the war" plan from failure nor can they avert the all-round collapse of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique of stooges. on the contrary, they

only further expose the obduracy, bellicosity and brutality of the u.s. imperialists who are intensifying and expanding the war in an attempt to impose neo-colonialism on cambodia.

the statement severely condemned the u.s. imperialists' new and barbarous crimes against the cambodian people and demanded that the u.s. imperialists end all aggressive acts as well as all aid and support to the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and let the cambodian people settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference on the basis of the five-point statement on march 23, 1970 of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the political program of the national united front of kampuchea.

the statement said, "in the spirit of the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the vietnamese people are resolved to persist in and promote their fight on the military, political and diplomatic fronts against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly cambodian people in the fight and jointly with them take the just cause of both countries to total victory."

DRVN Government Delegation Spokesman Answer
Questions on Situation of Vietnam Talks

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 24, 1972)

nguyen thanh'le,

spokesman of the delegation of the d.r.v.n. government to the paris conference on viet nam, was quoted by vna as saying yesterday when answering questions of pressmen concerning the viet nam negotiations:

"as we have declared many times, at the present time there are already all conditions for a quick settlement of the viet nam issue. for our part, our position is correct, logical and reasonable. we have shown maximum good will.

"however, up to now, the viet nam question has not been resolved, the war is being prolonged and intensified. in these circumstances, world opinion cannot but ask the following question: is the nixon administration really desirous of serious negotiations or is it continuing its manoeuvres aimed at deceiving public opinion?

"if the negotiations do not reach results, if the war in viet nam goes on, the nixon administration must bear full responsibility."

DRVN Government Statement on State of Negotiations

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 26, 1972)

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement today on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem. the statement reads in full as follows:

following years of a glorious resistance war of our armed forces and people in both zones, the united states had to stop in october 1968 the bombardments against the democratic republic of viet nam and accept the holding of a four-party conference on viet nam in paris. that situation opened up prospects for restoring peace in viet nam.

the nixon administration chose, however, to embark on the path of "vietnamization of the war", and negotiation from a position of strength. as a result, the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam dragged on, was intensified and expanded, and the viet nam peace negotiation could not make any progress.

over the past four years, the valiant and undaunted vietnamese people have stepped up their just struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and have recorded unprecedented victories, especially since spring 1972, thus inflicted a very important setback on the "vietnamization" policy.

at the same time, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has constantly shown its serious attitude and goodwill in the search for a peaceful solution to the viet nam problem on a basis guaranteeing the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

in full agreement with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has held private meetings with the u.s. government with a view to a peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem. but till september 1972, the negotiations on the viet nam problem had remained without result.

with a view to making the negotiations progress, at the private meeting on october 8, 1972, the d.r.v.n. side took a new, extremely important initiative: it put forward a draft "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam," and proposed that the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, with the concurrence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the government of the united states of america, with the concurrence of the government of the republic of viet nam, immediately agreed upon and signed this agreement to rapidly restore peace in viet nam. in that draft agreement, the d.r.v.n. side proposed

a cessation of the war throughout viet nam, a cease-fire in south viet nam, an end to all u.s. military involvement in viet nam, a total withdrawal from south-viet nam of troops of the united states and those of the foreign countries allied with the united states and with the republic of viet nam, and the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties. from the enforcement of the cease-fire to the installation of the government formed after free and democratic general elections, the two present administrations in south viet nam will remain in existence with their respective domestic and external functions. these two administrations shall immediately hold consultations with a view to the exercise of the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, achieving national concord, ensuring the democratic liberties of the south vietnamese people, and forming an administration of national concord which shall have the task of promoting the south vietnamese parties' implementation of the signed agreements and organizing general elections in south viet nam. the two south vietnamese parties shall settle together the internal matters of south viet nam within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect. thus the viet nam problem will be settled in two stages in accordance with the oft-expressed desire of the american side: the first stage will include a cessation of the war in viet nam, a cease-fire in south viet nam, a cessation of the u.s. military involvement in south viet nam and an agreement on the principles for the exercise of the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination; in the second stage, the two south vietnamese parties will settle together the internal matters of south viet nam. the d.r.v.n. side proposed that the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states sign this agreement by mid-october, 1972.

the above initiative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam brought the negotiations on the viet nam problem, which had dragged on for four years now, onto the path to a settlement. the american side itself admitted that the draft "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" put forward by the d.r.v.n. side was indeed an important and very fundamental document which opened up the way to an early settlement.

after several days of negotiations, on october 17, 1972, the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states reached agreement on almost all problems on the basis of the draft agreement of the democratic republic of viet nam, except for only two unagreed issues. with its goodwill, the d.r.v.n. side did its utmost to remove the last obstacles in accepting the american side's proposals on the two remaining questions in the agreement. in his october 20, 1972 message to the premier of the democratic republic of viet nam, the president of the united states appreciated the goodwill of the democratic republic of viet nam, and confirmed that the formulation of the agreement could be considered complete. but in the same message, he raised a number of complex points. desirous of rapidly ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, the government of the

democratic republic of viet nam clearly explained its views on this subject. In his october 22, 1972 message, the president of the united states expressed satisfaction with the explanations given by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. thus by october 22, 1972, the formulation of the agreement was complete.

the main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1) the united states respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam as recognized by the 1954 geneva agreements.

2) twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout south viet nam. the united states will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in north viet nam. within 60 days, there will be a total withdrawal from south viet nam of troops and military personnel of the united states and those of the foreign countries allied with the united states and with the republic of viet nam. the two south vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into south viet nam. the two south vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. the united states will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south viet nam.

3) the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the u.s. troops withdrawal.

4) the principles for the exercise of the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: the south vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south viet nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the united states is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south viet nam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-american regime in saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured; an administrative structure called the national council of national reconciliation and concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the republic of viet nam and to organize the general elections, the two south vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels; the question of vietnamese armed forces in south viet nam shall be settled by the two south vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation; among the

questions to be discussed by the two south vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two south vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south viet nam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5) the reunification of viet nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6) there will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two south vietnamese parties.

an international commission of control and supervision shall be established.

an international guarantee conference on viet nam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

7) the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the government of the united states of america, and the government of the republic of viet nam shall strictly respect the cambodian and lao peoples' fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 geneva agreements on indochina and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. they shall respect the neutrality of cambodia and laos. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the government of the united states of america and the government of the republic of viet nam undertake to refrain from using the territory of cambodia and the territory of laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in laos and cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

the internal affairs of cambodia and laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

the problems existing between the three indochinese countries shall be settled by the indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

8) the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in viet nam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the

democratic republic of viet nam and the united states. the united states will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to post-war reconstruction in the democratic republic of viet nam and throughout indochina.

9) this agreement shall come into force as of its signing. it will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

the two parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the agreement. on october 9, 1972, at the proposal of the u.s. side, it was agreed that on october 18, 1972, the united states would stop the bombing and mining in north viet nam, on october 19, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in hanoi; on october 26, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in paris.

on october 11, 1972, the u.s. side proposed the following change to the schedule: on october 21, 1972, the united states would stop the bombing and mining in north viet nam, on october 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in hanoi; on october 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in paris. the democratic republic of viet nam agreed to the new u.s. schedule.

on october 20, 1972, under the pretext that there still remained a number of unagreed points, the u.s. side again put forth another schedule: on october 23, 1972, the united states would stop the bombing and mining in north viet nam, on october 24, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in hanoi; on october 31, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in paris. despite the fact that the u.s. side had changed many times what had been agreed upon, the d.r.v.n. side with its goodwill again agreed to the u.s. proposal while stressing that the u.s. side should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule.

thus, by october 22, 1972, the d.r.v.n. side and the u.s. side had agreed both on the full text of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and on a schedule to be observed for the formal signing of the agreement on october 31, 1972. obviously, the two sides had agreed upon an agreement of extremely important significance, which meets the wishes of the peoples in viet nam, the united states and the world.

but on october 23, 1972, contrary to its pledges, the u.s. side again referred to difficulties in saigon, demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems, and did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule. this behaviour of the u.s. side has brought

about a very serious situation which risks to jeopardize the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

the so-called difficulties in saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the u.s. commitments, because it is public knowledge that the saigon administration has been rigged up and fostered by the united states. with a mercenary army equipped and paid by the united states, this administration is a tool for carrying out the "vietnamization" policy and the neo-colonialist policy of the united states in violation of the south vietnamese people's national rights. it is an instrument for the united states to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the viet nam problem.

the above shows that the nixon administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and goodwill in order to end the war and restore peace in viet nam, all it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in viet nam and indochina. the nixon administration must bear before the people of the united states and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the agreement, and thus prolonging the war in viet nam.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam deems it its duty to bring the present situation with respect to the private meetings between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states to the notice of our countrymen and fighters throughout the country, and the peoples in the world and the united states so that the truth may be known. this information is in the interest of peace and will in no way affect the negotiations, the two parties having agreed upon the text of the agreement, and the schedule for its signing. while pointing to the above situation, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam strictly holds to the undertakings between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states to the effect that no change should be brought to the agreed text of the agreement, and that the date scheduled for its signing is october 31, 1972.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam strongly denounces the nixon administration's lack of goodwill and seriousness. it firmly demands that the u.s. government respond to its goodwill, keep its commitments, and sign on october 31, 1972, the agreement whose text has been agreed upon with a view to ending the war, restoring peace in viet nam, contributing to the consolidation of peace in asia and the world, thus meeting the desire of the vietnamese people, the american people and the peoples around the world.

countrymen and fighters throughout the country,

we want peace in independence and freedom. we are animated with goodwill. but the u.s. imperialists still nurture the design of conquering the southern part of our country, turning it into a new-type colony and a military base of the united states, and perpetuating the partition of our country. we had rather sacrifice everything than submit. "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom exclamation"

for the independence and freedom of our fatherland, for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world, we are fighting and defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors. ours is a position of victory, of initiative, which is unceasingly improving. the position of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys is one of defeat, passivity and decline.

more than ever, our countrymen and fighters throughout the country are enhancing their resolve to unite as one man, to brave all hardships and sacrifices, to do their utmost to carry out president ho chi minh's sacred testament, to persist in, and step up the fight on the three fronts -- military, political, and diplomatic, until these lofty objectives have been achieved, to liberate the south, to defend and build the socialist north, and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. our people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, and inflict a total defeat on the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

our people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression is a just one. the strength of our unity is invincible. we have traditions of valiant and undaunted struggle against the aggressors. moreover, our people enjoy the sympathy and great support of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive people around the world.

we will win exclamation

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam calls on the governments and peoples of the soviet union, china and the other fraternal socialist countries, of the peace- and justice-loving countries, the international organizations, the american people, and the peoples around the world, which have been wholeheartedly supporting the vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression, to wage a resolute struggle to urge the u.s. government to carry out immediately what has been agreed upon between the united states and the democratic republic of viet nam so as to rapidly end the war and restore peace in viet nam. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam calls on all brothers and friends around the five continents to extend even stronger support and assistance to the vietnamese people's just struggle until total victory.

the vietnamese people will win exclamation

the three peoples of indochina will win exclamation

DRVN National Assembly Issues Communique

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 27, 1972)

following is the full text of the communique issued by the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, according to vna.

the national assembly standing committee (n.a.s.c.) of the democratic republic of viet nam on october 26, 1972, held a session presided over by its chairman truong chinh.

representatives of the d.r.v.n. council of ministers, the supreme court, and the supreme people's control institution were present.

the n.a.s.c. heard a report by vice-premier nguyen duy trinh on behalf of the council of ministers on the diplomatic aspect of the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation at present.

it noted that our diplomatic struggle is a very hard and complicated one, and that even so, because of our shining just stand and, especially, because of the great victories of our armed forces and people in both zones, the u.s. has had to agree with us upon an "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and upon a schedule for the signing of that agreement.

the u.s. side, going back on its commitment, has pretexted difficulties and obstacles to avoid keeping the schedule that had been fixed, thus bringing about a serious situation and jeopardizing the signing of the agreement.

the n.a.s.c. unanimously supports the firm demand of the d.r.v.n. government that the u.s. implement what has been agreed upon and sign the agreement according to the schedule worked out by the two sides so as to end the war, restore peace in viet nam, and help consolidate peace in asia and the world in line with the legitimate demand and aspirations of the vietnamese people, the american people, and the world people in general.

the n.a.s.c. calls upon the countrymen and combatants throughout the country to strengthen their unity, sharpen their vigilance, persists in and step up their struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and strengthen their resolve to carry out president ho's sacred testament in order to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and advance toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Thi Binh Speak at 164th
Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 27, 1972)

speaking at
the 164th plenary session of the paris conference on
viet nam yesterday, minister xuan thuy and minister nguyen
thi binh expounded their solemn stand on the solution
of the viet nam issue and pointed out that the u.s.
government is creating obstacles to delay the signing
of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace
in viet nam".

minister xuan thuy, head of the d.r.v.n. government
delegation, said: in the peace negotiations on viet nam,
the d.r.v.n. government has shown the maximum goodwill.
together with the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., we have not ceased
striving for a solution fair to all sides.

he said that to advance the talks, the d.r.v.n. side,
at the private meeting on oct. 8, took a new, extremely
important initiative. it put forward a draft
"agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in
viet nam", and proposed that the government of the
democratic republic of viet nam, with the concurrence
of the provisional revolutionary government of the
republic of south viet nam, and the government of the
united states of america, with the concurrence of the
government of republic of viet nam, immediately agreed upon
and signed this agreement in mid-october 1972 to rapidly
restore peace in viet nam.

after listing the main points of the draft agreement,
xuan thuy pointed out, this initiative of the government
of the democratic republic of viet nam brought the
negotiations on the viet nam problem, which had dragged on
for four years, onto the path to a settlement. the american
side itself admitted that the draft "agreement on ending
the war and restoring peace in viet nam" put forward by the
d.r.v.n. side was indeed an important and very fundamental
document which opened up the way to an early settlement.

he said, it is a pity that now that an agreement has been
reached at the talks and a date has been fixed for the signing
of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace
in viet nam", the american side has put up new obstacles
to avoid implementing what the two sides have agreed upon.
for this reason, the d.r.v.n. government, on oct. 26,
1972 was forced to make a statement on the state of
negotiations to help the public see the truth.

xuan thuy said, it is clear that every condition is
available now for a prompt settlement of the viet nam issue
and for the instant restoration of peace. the point is that
the nixon administration must immediately implement what
has been agreed upon by the d.r.v.n. and the united states.

any pretext of the american side for delaying the signing of peace will not hold water, but will only show that the nixon administration, while speaking of peace, is actually making war, he said.

in her speech, r.s.v.n. foreign minister nguyen thi binh pointed out that to break the long deadlock at this conference and pave the way for a correct settlement to the viet nam issue, the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., on sept. 11, 1972 made public an important statement on the ending of the u.s. war of aggression and the restoration of peace in viet nam. the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., for the same purpose, completely agreed with the d.r.v.n. government on the conducting of private meetings between the d.r.v.n. and the united states.

she said that thanks to these efforts, the d.r.v.n. and the united states have arrived at an agreement, whose main contents are in line with the main principles and contents of the peace proposals of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. such an agreement, once signed, will meet the desire of the vietnamese people, the american people, and the broad sections of the world public. it will provide the south vietnamese parties with good opportunities to settle satisfactorily the internal affairs of south viet nam.

she said that the u.s. side, despite its own agreement and pledge, has many times sought to obstruct and delay the signing of this agreement. one of the main pretexts it makes is the difficulties in saigon. of course, it is universal knowledge that nguyen van thieu is a dictator, a war-seeker and a fascist, an obstacle to peace and national concord in south viet nam. this corroborates the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. in its oft-repeated affirmation that if the u.s. government continues backing nguyen van thieu, it can never end its involvement in viet nam. this also shows that if peace is to be had at all, the u.s. must terminate its support for the clique of war-mongers now in power in saigon, and nguyen van thieu must resign.

she went on: on the other hand, nguyen van thieu, put in place, kept and commanded by the u.s., cannot resist whatever policies and decisions of the u.s. the u.s., therefore, cannot use thieu's reaction to delay the implementation of what has been agreed upon. in so doing, the u.s. government only shows its obdurate stand and bad faith. it will show that it does not want a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue, that it seeks to prolong negotiations to fool the public and serve its "vienamization" policy.

nguyen thi binh said in conclusion that victimized by the u.s. war of aggression for decades now, the south vietnamese people, more than anyone else, desire peace. but it must be peace in independence and freedom.

as long as the u.s. continues its war of aggression, the south vietnamese people, together with their compatriots in the whole country and in firm solidarity with the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, will fight on till the attainment of their sacred objectives.

Vietnam-Cambodia Joint Communiqué

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 28, 1972)

a joint
communiqué on the friendly visit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to the democratic republic of viet nam was issued here today. the full text of the joint communiqué reads:

the joint communiqué on the friendly visit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to the democratic republic of viet nam

at the invitation of ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam and president of the presidium of the viet nam fatherland front central committee, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame princess monique sihanouk, paid a friendship visit to the democratic republic of viet nam from october 26 to 28, 1972.

samdech head of state and madame princess monique sihanouk were accompanied by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of the national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, chau seng, minister charged with special missions, ngo hou, minister of public health and religious and social affairs, chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister's office, and his wife, sien an, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam, and his wife, and other personalities.

during their stay in the democratic republic of viet nam, samdech head of state norodom sihanouk,

samdech prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary had cordial meetings with president ton duc thang, chairman of the national assembly standing committee truong chinh, premier pham van dong, vice-premier and minister of national defence vo nguyen giap, and vice-premier and foreign minister nguyen duy trinh.

the meetings took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual trust. the two sides reached identity of views on all problems discussed.

the two parties highly appreciate the very great and steady victories of strategic significance recorded by the vietnamese and cambodian peoples in all domains since the beginning of spring 1972, the glorious exploits of the armed forces and peoples of the two countries endowed with revolutionary heroism which have inflicted a serious defeat on the "vietnamization" and "khmerization" of the war policies and the "nixon doctrine" of the u.s. imperialists and created a new and better than ever situation to the struggle of the two peoples.

the two sides severely condemn the nixon administration for frenziedly escalating the war against the vietnamese and cambodian peoples through the massive participation of u.s. air and naval forces and unleashing an extremely cruel and barbarous war of extermination in an attempt to make up for its position of defeat and maintain the puppet administrations, tools for the carrying out of the "nixon doctrine" and of neo-colonialism. the current grave situation stems from the fact that the u.s. imperialists remain very obdurate and bellicose and have not renounced their schemes of aggression against viet nam and cambodia, instead still are doing their utmost to prolong and intensify the war while resorting to perfidious manoeuvres on the political and diplomatic planes.

the two sides express their high satisfaction at the continuous development and strengthening of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between viet nam and cambodia. the recent period has been a period of hardest trials of the two peoples, but also period of close coordination in all activities of struggle and of very great victories which have illustrated this truth: the two peoples closely united in the struggle against the common enemy and respecting each other's independence and sovereignty constitute an indomitable force.

the unprecedented victories of the viet nam-cambodia solidarity reinforce the mutual trust, mutual respect and mutual aid between the two peoples. this militant solidarity is radiating with justice and constitutes a decisive factor of victory, encouraging the vietnamese and cambodian peoples to march forward to the realization of their noble liberation cause.

the two sides declare their strict loyalty to the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference: "proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the business of its people, the various parties pledge to do all they can to give one another reciprocal support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect."

the two parties reaffirm that the problem of each indochinese country must be settled by its own people, that is a sacred and inalienable right. the two parties strictly respect and resolutely support their respective stand concerning a solution to their respective problem in conformity with the peculiarities and interests of each country and with the general situation in indochina.

the viet nam problem must be settled on the basis of the respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and for the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people. to promptly end the war and restore peace in viet nam, the u.s. government must respond to the statement of october 26, 1972 of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, strictly respect the commitments made between the united states and the d.r.v.n., sign on october 31, 1972 the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam as has been agreed upon by the two sides.

acting upon the testament of president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people persistently carry on and intensify the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, with the determination to achieve the cause of liberating south viet nam, defending and firmly building the socialist north viet nam and advancing toward the peaceful reunification of the country. they are resolved to fulfil their international obligations to the brotherly peoples of cambodia and laos..

the cambodian problem must be settled according to the five-point declaration of march 23, 1970 of samdech head of state, norodom sihanouk, and the political program of the national united front of kampuchea. samdech head of state norodom sihanouk is the representative of the legality, legitimacy and continuity of the cambodian state. the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as vice-prime minister is the only legal and legitimate government of the cambodian people. the nixon administration must respect the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia, put an end to all acts of interference, aggression and all other acts of provocation against cambodia, and leave the cambodian people alone to settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

responding to the resounding patriotic appeal of october 5, 1972 of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk and of samdech prime minister penn nouth, and that of september 14, 1972 of vice-prime minister khieu samphan and of ministers hou youn and hu nim, the cambodian people are determined to struggle uncompromisingly and unflinchingly to drive out the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and bangkok lackeys, overthrow the traitors lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh and build an independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia within her territorial integrity.

the two parties warmly greet the extremely big steady and strategic victories recorded by the brotherly lao people in all fields and fully support their just and surely victorious struggle and the five-point political solution put forth on march 6, 1970 by the lao patriotic front for ending the u.s. imperialist aggression, restoring peace and realizing national concord in laos.

the two parties express their sincere thanks to the broad and vigorous international support and assistance given to their just cause. they call on the people of the socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving peoples including the american people to enhance their support and aid to the national liberation cause of the peoples of the three indochinese countries.

on the occasion of the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk, the esteemed head of state of the cambodian people and a great friend of the vietnamese people, the leaders of the democratic republic of viet nam and the population of hanoi capital extended to him their warm congratulations. on this occasion, a solemn benediction service was held at the quan su pagoda with the participation of princess monique sihanouk and all the ladies in the delegation.

the friendship visit of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk to the democratic republic of viet nam has been crowned with success and has contributed to the enhancement of the solidarity, friendship and mutual trust between the peoples of viet nam and cambodia. this solidarity and friendship will be everlasting.

Vietnam Fatherland Front, National Assembly
Committee on National Reunification Support
Government Statement

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 30, 1972)

the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the committee on national reunification of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, the viet nam democratic party, the viet nam socialist party and the viet nam federation of trade unions have held meetings and issued statements recently to support the october 26, 1972 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations on the viet nam issue, according to vna and press reports here.

the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front said in its statement that it "warmly hails the october 26, 1972 statement of our government, and resolutely demands that the nixon administration abide by its commitments by signing the agreement according to the time-table mutually agreed upon, with a view to ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, contributing to consolidating peace in asia and the world, and meeting the demands and legitimate aspiration of the vietnamese people, the american people, and the people all over the world."

the statement said: "we hope for peace, but it must be peace on the basis of independence and freedom. we have always been sincere and serious in the negotiations so as to end the war and restore peace in viet nam on the basis of ensuring the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right of the south vietnamese people to self-determination. if the nixon administration seriously abides by what it has agreed to, then the war will end, peace will be restored, and the united states will get out of the war honourably."

the statement stressed: "if the nixon administration stubbornly continues its aggression in our country and deceives the american and world public, the vietnamese people will resolutely carry on their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. we had rather sacrifice everything than submit."

the statement said: "all our compatriots and fighters throughout the country are determined to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, undergo all hardships and sacrifices, go all out to carry out the sacred testament of the respected and beloved president ho and persist in and step up the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till the realization of the lofty goal of liberating the south, defending and constructing the socialist north and proceeding to peacefully reunify the fatherland. our people are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys."

the committee on national reunification of the d.r.v.n. national assembly said in its statement that it "completely approves of and supports the october 26, 1972 statement of the d.r.v.n. government and demands that the u.s. respect and carry out its commitments by signing on october 31, 1972 the agreement already agreed upon."

the statement said that the committee strongly denounces the nixon administration for its lack of seriousness and sincerity in the negotiations. the three postponements on the signing of the agreement reveal its scheme of dragging out the negotiations to deceive public opinion, preserve the saigon puppet regime and continue the aggressive war against viet nam and indochina. it strongly denounces the dictatorial and bellicose nguyen van thieu for frantically opposing peace and national concord and stepping up the suppression and persecution of the compatriots in the south.

the statement said that the u.s. must bear full responsibility for the failure of signing of the agreement for peace already reached and for the prolongation of the war in viet nam.

the statement said: "the committee on national reunification of the national assembly calls on the compatriots throughout the country to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, surmount all difficulties and hardships, undergo all sacrifices, persist in and promote vigorously the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts."

the statement of the viet nam democratic party said: "the important statement of the d.r.v.n. government is a document shining with justice. it shows the goodwill towards peace and the correct stand of the d.r.v.n. government on resolving the viet nam problem."

the statement called on the cadres and members of the party to display more than ever ardent patriotism, strengthen their unity and march forward triumphantly together with the people and combatants all over the country so as to realize president ho's sacred testament of fighting valiantly so that the yankees quit and the puppets topple.

the statement of the viet nam socialist party said: "all cadres and members of our party, loyal to the sacred testament of president ho, are determined to enhance their will to resist u.s. aggression and save the country and, together with other members of the viet nam fatherland front, to make contributions to the persistence and intensification of the struggle against u.s. aggression till complete victory."

the statement of the viet nam federation of trade unions said, "we north vietnamese workers, employees and trade unions, with 'hammer in one hand and rifle in the other', are ready at all times to frustrate all cunning plots of nixon and his henchmen, for the sake of the independence and freedom of the fatherland and our happiness and that of the future generations."

the standing committee of the central committee of the viet nam women's union and the viet nam writers' and artists' union have also issued statements respectively to express full support for the d.r.v.n. government statement.

October 31 Statement of DRVN Government Delegation
to Paris Conference on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 31, 1972)

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam issued a statement in october 31. the statement reads in full as follows:

today, october 31, 1972, is the day when the signing between the democratic republic of viet nam and the u.s. of the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" should have taken place. as it has been agreed upon, twentyfour hours after the signing, a cease-fire will occur in the whole of viet nam, then the u.s. troops and the troops of foreign countries on the u.s. side will withdraw from south viet nam within 60 days, the captured persons of all the parties will be able to go home, the u.s. will put an end to all engagements in viet nam, and the south vietnamese population will then be able to exercise their right to self-determination. however, because of the non-serious attitude of the nixon administration, the agreement in question has not been signed today.

all the pretexts put forward by the u.s. government are untenable. the nguyen van thieu administration has been fostered and directed by the u.s. so it would be unthinkable to say that the u.s. has its hands tied because of the so-called difficulties met in saigon. after the completion of the text of the agreement and after the decision made on the date of signing, the u.s. side now demands modifications on certain points of the agreement which it considers as minor. this is only a pretext for delaying the signing of the agreement and prolonging the war.

the vietnamese people, together with the american people and the peoples of the world, strongly condemn this attitude of the u.s. side and demand that the u.s. government rapidly proceed with the democratic republic of viet nam to sign the agreement already agreed upon on october 20, 1972.

the blood shedding is continuing, the vietnamese people and the american people are continuing to sustain losses of life and wealth, and the captured militarymen and civilians of all the parties are still unable to go home rapidly. the nixon administration is entirely responsible for this situation.

DRVN Government Delegation's Spokesman
Comments on Nixon's Speech

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 3, 1972)

the spokesman
of the government delegation of the democratic republic
of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, commenting
the u.s. president's televised speech on november 2,
pointed out today that nixon's speech shows that it is
unjustifiable for the u.s. side to refuse to fulfil its
commitments, alter the points already agreed upon and delay
the signing of the agreement on the pretexts it raised.

the statement reads:

so far the u.s. side has many times altered the time-
tables proposed by itself.

on october 20, 1972, the president of the united
states again proposed the following time-table: october 23
1972: cessation of the bombardments and mining throughout
north viet nam, october 24: initialling of the agreement
in hanoi, october 31: official signing of the agreement
in paris by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

as pointed out in the statement of october 26, 1972
of the d.r.v.n. government, the two sides had agreed on
the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace
in viet nam" and on the date of its signing.

however, on november 2, 1972, president nixon
declared: "there are still some provisions of the agreement
which must be clarified so that all ambiguities will be
removed ... we are not going to allow an election deadline
or any other kind of deadline to force us into an agreement".

these declarations of the president of the united
states and the pronouncements made by the american officials
since october 26, 1972 are indicative of the refusal
on the part of the american side to honour its commitments
and the unjustifiable pretexts it has raised to alter
the points already agreed upon and delay the signing
of the agreement.

the war in viet nam would have ended four years ago.
the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in
viet nam" which bears an extremely important significance,
fully meets the aspirations of the vietnamese people,
the american people and the people all over the world.
by striving to call the matters into question again and
delay the signing, the nixon administration has shown
that it lacks seriousness and good faith and that these
acts are designed to fool public opinion and prolong the
war of aggression in viet nam and indochina.

peace has not come, the war is dragging on in viet nam. and indochina, and the blood of the vietnamese and americans continue to be shed. the nixon administration is entirely responsible for this situation.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1972)

the full text of the speech by comrade le thanh nghi at the banquet given by comrade li hsien-nien here this evening in honour of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam: respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien, dear comrades,

amid the cordial atmosphere of unity and friendship, we wish to convey the warmest and most sincere regards of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people as a whole to the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the fraternal chinese people.

on behalf of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, i express heartfelt thanks to comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien for his enthusiastic words about the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the people of peking, the capital, for the very warm and cordial hospitality they have accorded our delegation.

your profound feeling towards our delegation is a tremendous encouragement for the people of south and north viet nam who are carrying on the fight against u.s. imperialism, which is stubborn, bellicose and unwilling to abandon its ambition of aggression against viet nam.

dear comrades,

with profound comradely and fraternal feelings, the vietnamese people are boundlessly delighted at the great victories won by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party and the respected and beloved chairman mao. gone forever is the poor and backward old china, thanks to these victories. the people's

republic of china has today become a thriving socialist country which is growing in strength with a modern industry, an all-round agriculture, a powerful national defence and advanced culture, science and technology.

inspired by their previous colossal achievements, the 700 million chinese people, working energetically and with a will to build the country through self-reliance, are scoring fresh and still more brilliant victories day by day in socialist construction and have achieved fine results in the first two years (1971-1972) of their fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

the rapid, all-round growth of the people's republic of china has enabled her to acquire, in a relatively short historical period, an increasingly important role and position in the world.

the vietnamese people regard the chinese people's great victories as a tremendous encouragement. this is because the people's republic of china is the stable rear area for the vietnamese people who are at the forefront of resistance against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. as our fraternal socialist neighbour, the people's republic of china is linked with viet nam by a close friendship of unity and struggle. this friendship has been established, consolidated and developed in the storms of protracted revolutionary struggles in our respective countries, struggles filled with hardships and sacrifices and crowned with brilliant victories.

the vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people new and still more brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and construction, making great contributions to the world people's revolutionary struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the viet nam workers' party and the government and all the people of viet nam resolutely support the chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

dear comrades,

at present, the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation holds out very good prospects. since the spring of 1972, the armed forces and people in southern viet nam have carried on a vigorous fight and won important victories in all fields as a result of their sustained, very valiant offensives and determined struggle.

the people's armed forces and our compatriots in the south have wiped out and routed an important portion of the puppet army's effectives, broken the spine of the "vietnamization" policy, and smashed the u.s.-puppet clique's fortified defence lines and its strong defence

complex. they are attacking with increasing fierceness, daily developing and consolidating their initiative on the battlefields.

one of the outstanding victories the armed forces and people in the south have won recently is that the u.s.-puppet clique's pacification plan has been frustrated over extensive areas, and that a great number of military sectors and sub-sectors, county towns and strongholds have been cleared, and many "concentration centres" and "strategic hamlets" stormed. disastrous defeats are being inflicted upon the scheme of the u.s.-puppet clique to push "vietnamization" by bringing more population under its control, annexing territory and combing for human and material resources.

the nixon administration is panic-stricken at the imminent collapse of its "vietnamization" policy. it has made desperate efforts to send in more aircraft and naval vessels, frantically escalated the war in viet nam, "re-americanized" it with air and naval forces, savagely mined the ports in the north, and committed monstrous crimes of genocide and ecological destruction in the north and south. despite u.s. imperialist bombing and shelling, the armed forces and people in both parts of viet nam have given the u.s. aggressors due punishment. the people in the north are determined to fully fulfil their obligations to the heroic great front.

the great, all-round, solid and strategic victories won by the armed forces and people of the south have brought about a momentous turn in the balance of strength in the field unfavourable to the u.s.-puppet clique and a situation in which our compatriots in the south are steadily advancing to win new and still more victories.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam ardently desire peace on the basis of independence and freedom and, in order to meet the sincere hope of the people of the world including the people of the united states, have demonstrated their serious and earnest attitude and good faith in striving to reach a settlement of the viet nam question on the basis of respecting the basic national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam. not long ago, owing to the initiative of the vietnamese side, the u.s. side agreed to the draft "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and the date of signing the agreement. however, as is known to all, the nixon administration has perfidiously gone back on its word and is delaying the signing of the agreement on untenable pretexts. at the same time the nixon administration is making intensified efforts to send more weapons and war materiel to south viet nam while the lackeys of u.s. imperialism in saigon are unscrupulously persecuting the patriots they have unlawfully arrested and imprisoned. it is obvious that the nixon

administration still refuses to stop its war of aggression. on the contrary, it is stepping up the "vietnamization" of the war in an effort to maintain the saigon puppet regime as a tool of u.s. imperialism for pushing new colonialism in south viet nam. the u.s. government must be held fully responsible for the prolonging of the viet nam war.

the vietnamese people firmly demand that the nixon administration honour its pledge and sign as early as possible the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" agreed upon by both sides.

so long as u.s. imperialism remains stubborn and refuses to give up its ambition of aggression against south viet nam, the vietnamese people will firmly strengthen their unity, act as one man and, despite hardships and sacrifices, resolutely carry out the sacred will of the respected and beloved late president ho chi minh, persist in and vigorously promote the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until the realization of their basic goal, that is, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

the vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys resolutely and completely.

dear comrades,

the fighting course traversed by the vietnamese people and their victories in resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation; and their tremendous achievements in the socialist construction of the democratic republic of viet nam, are inseparable from the lofty internationalist friendship and the great and valuable support and assistance of the soviet people, the chinese people, the people of the fraternal socialist countries and the people throughout the world.

the vietnamese people keep in their memory the great and many-sided support and assistance that the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people have rendered to the vietnamese people in their cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and the salvation of the nation and in their socialist construction. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area" -- this solemn statement made by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung is a valuable encouragement to all our compatriots and fighters who are engaged in very fierce battles. the things alive with expressions of friendship done by the chinese workers, peasants, army men and people of various strata on china's vast territory for supporting viet nam are brilliant manifestations of the close friendship between the people of viet nam and china who are "both comrades and brothers".

in view of the very serious acts of war escalation of u.s. imperialism in viet nam since the beginning of this year and the nixon government's recent perfidious attitude in putting off the signing of the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", the government of the people's republic of china has issued a statement, sternly condemning u.s. imperialism, firmly supporting the just stand of the vietnamese people and demanding that the u.s. government keep its word. the chinese government reiterated that so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, no matter what form the war may take, the chinese people will continue to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

embodying the steel-firm determination of the 700 million chinese people, the government of the people's republic of china has provided viet nam with enormous supplementary aid in 1972 and adopted in good time many effective measures to help the vietnamese people overcome the difficulties created by u.s. imperialism. this support and assistance has made most important contributions to our people's struggle for a great, all-round victory.

the vietnamese people are very happy to see that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of our two peoples has emerged even more unbreakable from the test of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation -- the most difficult, the most arduous and the greatest battle ever fought for national independence and freedom.

today, in this atmosphere of close militant unity, we wish to express, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people as a whole, our sincere and profound thanks to the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and to the chinese government and people for the firm support and the tremendous and valuable assistance they have all along rendered to the vietnamese people's glorious revolutionary cause, which is bound to triumph.

we are convinced that, on the basis of the deep revolutionary feelings which have long linked our two peoples, and with the help and support given by leading chinese party and government comrades in the spirit of "both comrades and brothers", our economic delegation will satisfactorily fulfil our mission in our visit to the people's republic of china and in our talks for the signing of an agreement on economic and military aid for 1973.

i propose a toast

to the great victory of the chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction,

to the great victory of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao people in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys,

to the great everlasting friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people,

to the health of premier chou en-lai and leading comrades in the chinese party and government,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and

to the health of the comrades present exclamation

Statement of DRVN Foreign Ministry on Massive
Introduction of US Arms and War Equipment into
South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 16, 1972)

the foreign ministry
of the democratic republic of viet nam today issued the
following statement:

the nixon administration is urgently and massively supplying arms and war equipment to nguyen van thieu puppet administration with a view to intensifying the war in south viet nam. according to western reports, in the first half of november alone, the united states has delivered over 600 more aircraft to saigon.

it has formed an airlift to urgently bring to south viet nam hundreds of tanks, armoured cars and other equipment. during the same period, many u.s. military personnel have been sent to south viet nam in the guise of "civil advisers" to train the saigon puppet army in the use of the new war equipment supplied by the u.s. at the same time, the u.s. has increased the use of aircraft, especially b-52 bombers, and warships to carry out savage attacks against heavily populated areas in both zones of viet nam. in south viet nam, since early november, u.s. b-52 planes have carried out exterminatory bombings in many populous areas in all provinces, including the vicinity of saigon.

in north viet nam, every day, in addition to hundreds of tactical aircraft, the u.s. has flown dozens of b-52 missions to carpet-bomb heavily populated areas from thanh hoa to vinh linh. the town of vinh, the provincial capitals of thanh hoa, ha tinh and dong hoi, and the district towns of ho xa, nam dan, ba don and many villages and hamlets have been raided dozens of times and whole areas have been razed to the ground. u.s. bombs and shells have killed or wounded many civilians, mostly old people, women and children, and destroyed thousands of homes, dozens of churches, pagodas and hospitals and many economic and cultural establishments of the democratic republic of viet nam.

these are extremely serious acts of war intensification on the part of the nixon administration. this shows that the latter has not given up its cruel design of aggression against viet nam, continues to oppose the aspiration for peace of the vietnamese people, the american people and the people of the rest of the world. it has shed more light on the deceitful character of the allegations of the u.s. government to the effect that the united states is "ending its military involvement", that it "wants peace -- peace with honor -- a peace fair to all" and that "peace is at hand". the above facts have also further demonstrated that the u.s. has been using preposterous pretexts to delay the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. they have exposed more clearly than ever the u.s. design of negotiating from a position of strength and maintaining the nguyen van thieu puppet administration to realize u.s. neo-colonialism in south viet nam and continue its war of aggression in viet nam and indochina. the u.s. government must bear full responsibility before the american people and the world people for all consequences of its acts of intensification of the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and indochina.

so long as the u.s. continues its war of aggression and has not given up its illusion of clinging to south viet nam and turning the south of our country into a new-type colony and military base of the united states in order to perpetuate the division of viet nam, our people, millions like one, united and of one mind, are determined to carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, persist in and step up the fight against u.s. aggression for national salvation, till they have achieved their noble goals: liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and ultimately achieve peaceful reunification of the country. they are resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, to defeat completely the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the cliques of their henchmen.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam energetically denounces the above-said acts of war intensification of the united states and strongly demands that the nixon administration end immediately the massive

introduction of arms and war material into south viet nam, withdraw all u.s. troops from south viet nam, end without delay the bombing, shelling and mining in north viet nam, terminate its "vietnamization of the war" policy and all u.s. involvement in viet nam, and sign immediately the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, thereby contributing to the consolidation of peace in asia and the world.

Le Duc Tho Makes Press Statement After Arrival
in Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 19, 1972)

Le duc tho, special advisor to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, made a statement to the press when he arrived in paris on november 17, according to a report from that city. the statement reads:

"on oct. 26, 1972, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on 'the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem'. through that statement, public opinion in the world and in the united states has clearly seen the correct position, serious attitude and goodwill of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in seeking to end the u.s. involvement in viet nam, stop the war and restore peace in viet nam on a basis guaranteeing the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people. that is why the statement of the d.r.v.n. government has received the strong approbation and warm support of peace-loving people throughout the world, including the american people.

"the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' should have been signed in paris on oct. 31, 1972. but the u.s. side having failed to keep its commitment, the agreement has not yet been signed to date. the war in viet nam still drags on, and peace has not yet been restored. the u.s. must bear full responsibility for such a situation.

"at the proposal of the u.s., i am coming to paris to hold once again negotiations with the u.s. side in order to rapidly settle the conclusion of the agreement. on this occasion, i reaffirm our determination to abide by the provisions agreed upon between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states in the agreement.

"my presence in paris shows once again our serious attitude and goodwill. the u.s. side should also have a really serious attitude and goodwill so as to enable a rapid conclusion of the agreement. the massive reinforcement of a great number of aircraft and tens of thousands of tons of weapons into south viet nam and cambodia during the recent period and the ferocious bombardments during the last few days, particularly the b-52 bombings, against the d.r.v.n. cannot prove the u.s. desire to peacefully settle the viet nam problem, as the u.s. authorities have claimed. if the u.s. really desires a settlement of the problem through negotiations, it should put an immediate end to the above-mentioned actions and abide by the provisions agreed upon between the two parties. only in this way can the negotiations this time be a success, the war be ended and peace be restored in viet nam, in response to the longing of the peoples in viet nam, in the united states, and throughout the world.

"if the u.s. protracts the negotiations, delays the conclusion of the agreement, and continues the war, the vietnamese people will have no other way than resolutely carrying on their fight until genuine independence, freedom and peace are achieved.

"on behalf of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to all our brothers and friends in the five continents, who have been giving whole-hearted support and assistance to the vietnamese people's just struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation."

a communique released by v.n.a. yesterday said that talks between special advisor le duc tho and minister xuan thuy on the one hand and dr. henry kissinger on the other would resume in paris on november 20, 1972.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War
Intensification in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 19, 1972)

the d.r.v.n.
foreign ministry yesterday issued a statement condemning
u.s. imperialism for intensifying its aggressive war
against cambodia, according to vna. the statement reads:

according to western reports, the u.s. imperialists have
of late hastily introduced more war equipment into
cambodia. american lethal weapons worth millions of
dollars have been brought to sihanoukville port and
pochentong airport. u.s. aircraft have repeatedly flown
support for the ground operations of phnompenh troops,
causing many losses in lives and property to the cambodian
people. at the same time, the u.s. has unleashed slanders
in an attempt to cause schisms within the national united
front of kampuchea and between cambodia and viet nam.

this shows that despite their heavy setbacks, the
u.s. imperialists, stubborn and perfidious by nature,
continue to intensify the aggressive war in cambodia in
an attempt to salvage the 'khmerization of the war'
policy and their lackeys -- the lon nol-sirik matak-son
ngoc thanh clique of traitors. this act, taken in disregard
of the strong condemnations by public opinion in the
u.s.a. and the rest of the world, has further laid bare
the deceitfulness of the nixon administration's peace
clamours.

the vietnamese people and the government of the
d.r.v.n. energetically denounce to world public opinion
the above serious schemes and acts of war of the u.s.
imperialists. they demand that the latter stop intensifying
the war and all acts of intervention and aggression
against cambodia and let the cambodian people settle their
internal affairs themselves without foreign interference.

in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration
of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, the
vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government are
determined to make all-out efforts to constantly increase
the lasting viet nam-cambodia militant solidarity and
friendship for defeating the common enemy and reaffirm
that the question of the indochinese countries must be
settled by their own peoples in conformity with the
particularities and interests of each country and the
situation of indochina. the vietnamese people and the
d.r.v.n. government resolutely support the stand of
cambodia to the effect that "a solution to the cambodian
question could be only found on the basis of the five-
point proclamation on march 23, 1970 of samdech head of
state norodom sihanouk and the political program of the
national united front of kampuchea" as expounded in the
statements on oct. 24, 1972 and november 9, 1972 of
the royal government of national union of cambodia.

samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, is the representative of the legality, authenticity and continuity of the cambodian state. the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as vice prime minister is the only legal and authentic government of the cambodian people.

the vietnamese people warmly welcome the recent great and all-round victories of strategic significance of the valiant cambodian people and are firmly confident that the just struggle of the fraternal cambodian people waged under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia will certainly win glorious victory. no barbarous or perfidious manoeuvre of the u.s. imperialists can make the cambodian people deviate from their goal which is to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia in its territorial integrity.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US War
Intensification in Laos

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 19, 1972)

the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry yesterday issued a statement sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for intensifying its aggressive war in laos, according to vna. the statement reads:

on nov. 13, 1972, the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement condemning the nixon administration for intensifying the u.s. "special war" in laos to a new, serious extent. the u.s. imperialists have mobilized dozens of battalions of the "special forces", the rightist army and thai mercenaries to open the "october" and "black lion" operations in the plain of jars, saravane, lao ngam, and many other areas in the lao liberated zone. in co-ordination with these operations, every day hundreds of u.s. sorties have conducted extermination bombing on many areas on laos' territory.

no doubt, the nixon administration is stubbornly prolonging the war of aggression in laos and implementing the "nixon doctrine" of setting laotians against laotians and indochinese against indochinese in an attempt to turn laos into a military base and neo-colony of the u.s. the aforesaid military adventures of the u.s. and its lackeys show that they do not sincerely want to settle

the lao problem by peaceful means, that they are causing obstacles to the current official negotiations between the delegation of the lao patriotic forces and the delegation of the vientiane side. this also shows that the endless contemptible slanders levelled against the lao patriotic front and the d.r.v.n. by prince souvanna phouma and the vientiane administration are merely aimed at concealing the aggressive acts of the u.s. imperialists in laos.

the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government fully support the nov. 13, 1972 statement of the lao patriotic front, and sternly condemn the new acts of war intensification of the nixon administration and its henchmen. the u.s. imperialists must stop the war of aggression in laos, end all their military involvement and intervention in laos, stop bringing thai troops to laos, and let the lao parties concerned settle the internal affairs of laos on the basis of the five-point political solution of march 6, 1970 of the lao patriotic front, in keeping with the principles of the 1962 geneva agreement and the present realities in laos.

if the u.s. imperialists stubbornly continue to intensify and prolong the war of aggression, they will certainly receive harsher punishment at the hands of the lao people. the vietnamese people are resolved to strengthen their solidarity and co-ordinate actions with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, and persist in their just fight in order to completely defeat the "nixon doctrine" in indochina, and at the same time, completely foil the "vietnamization of the war" policy of the u.s. in south viet nam.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Statement on Serious
US War Intensification

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 2, 1972)

the foreign
ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam today
issued a statement regarding the extremely serious acts
of war intensification taken recently by the u.s.
imperialists against north viet nam. the statement
reads in full as follows:

for more than a month now, the u.s. imperialists have
used a large number of aircraft, including many
b-52 strategic planes, and warships for round-the-clock
massive bombardments against thanh hoa, nghe an, ha tinh
and quang binh provinces, and vinh linh area, with an
unprecedented level of intensity. according to still
incomplete figures, in november 1972, the u.s. flew
nearly 5,500 tactical plane sorties and 850 b-52 sorties,
showing more than 36,000 tons of demolition, blast and
anti-personnel bombs, and fired more than 10,000 cannon
shells, on many populous areas in the said provinces.
by those large-scale extermination bombardments, the u.s.
imperialists have piled up their monstrous crimes against
the vietnamese people. many civilians, mostly old persons,
women and children, were killed or wounded, a series
of province capitals, district towns, villages and hamlets
were destroyed, dozens of churches, schools, hospitals
and many economic and cultural establishments were reduced
to rubble.

the crimes of the u.s. imperialist aggressors have
exceeded by far in barbarity those of the hitlerite
fascists. those criminal war acts of the u.s. are not
isolated acts. they are undertaken at a time when the
nixon administration is prolonging the negotiations,
plotting to ask for modification to the agreement on ending
the war and restoring peace in viet nam already agreed
upon, speedily rushing weapons and war materials to south
viet nam, intensifying extermination bombings and shellings
on many populous areas throughout south viet nam including
the surroundings of saigon, to support saigon puppet troops
in their tens of thousands of "police operations" to
suppress and terrorize the people, murder and arrest
patriots and peace-loving people in south viet nam.
this shows that the nixon administration is still
pursuing the scheme of using military force to subdue
the vietnamese people, carrying on the "vietnamisation
of the war" plan aimed at materializing its neo-colonialism
in the south and perpetuating the partition of viet nam.
in order to hide the perfidious schemes of the u.s.
imperialists and soothe the high indignation of the american
and world people, the nixon administration has glibly
declared that the u.s. would do everything in its power
to bring peace to viet nam and that peace is "at hand",
etc. the extremely serious acts of war of the u.s.
are aimed not at ending the u.s. military involvement

in viet nam, but at prolonging and intensifying the war, and are making the aggressors sink deeper into the quagmire of failure in viet nam and indochina.

the vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, but this must be peace in real independence and freedom. the vietnamese people are determined not to let anyone infringe upon their sacred national rights and never to bow to brutal force.

as long as the u.s. invades viet nam, the vietnamese people are resolved to oppose aggression. the north vietnamese armed forces and people always remain vigilant, carrying on production while fighting and standing combat-ready. each vietnamese is a staunch fighter against the u.s., for national salvation. each factory, construction site, state farm, co-operative, public organ, school and street is a combat trench, determined to mete out due punishment to any military adventure of the u.s. and its lackeys and fulfil the task of the great rear toward the great heroic front line.

the vietnamese people are determined to act upon the testament of the venerated president ho chi minh, persist in and step up the struggle on the three fronts, military, political and diplomatic, and take the resistance against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, to complete victory. at the same time they stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples with the firm resolve to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam sternly condemns the above-said extremely serious acts of war of the u.s. imperialists and resolutely demands that the nixon administration stop at once the war of aggression in viet nam, immediately end the bombing, mining and blockade of the d.r.v.n and all other encroachments upon her sovereignty and security.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam warmly thanks the socialist countries, the governments and peoples of various countries, the peace- and justice-loving organizations all over the world and the american people, for their vigorous support to the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, and calls on their friends in the five continents to resolutely demand that the u.s. stop its aggression and immediately sign the peace agreement on viet nam it has agreed to, and to continue supporting and assisting the vietnamese people's just cause against u.s. aggressors, for national salvation, till complete victory.

DRVN Government Condemns Repression of South
Vietnamese Patriots by US and Thieu Clique

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 7, 1972)

the government
of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement
today on the intensified repression, terror and murder
of patriots and peace-loving people in south viet nam
by the u.s. and nguyen van thieu puppet clique.
the statement reads in full as follows:

on december 3, 1972, the provisional revolutionary
government of the republic of south viet nam issued a
statement severely condemning the intensification by the
u.s. and its puppets of the measures of repression and
terror and the murders of patriots and peace-loving persons
in south viet nam. this is the indignant voice of all
our south vietnamese compatriots who are waging a valiant
struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and
the fascist nguyen van thieu puppet administration.

as pointed out in the statement of the r.s.v.n.
p.r.g., over the past 18 years, the u.s. and its puppets
have denied the south vietnamese population the right
to be master of their country as well as all democratic
liberties. they have turned the zone temporarily under
their control into a concentration camp, a huge prison,
a hell on earth. hundreds of thousands of patriots
and peace-loving persons who have pronounced for national
concord are subject to deportation, tortures of all kinds
and physical and moral destruction, and are dying slowly
in jail, in particular in the "tiger cages".

for some time now, in particular since october 1972,
in face of the danger of total defeat of the "vietnamization
of the war" policy, the nguyen van thieu puppet administration,
acting on u.s. orders, enacted a series of fascist
"decrees-laws", put into effect their "security plan"
and conducted a campaign of white terror on an unprecedented
scale and with unheard-of cruelty. in a short period
of time, it launched tens of thousands of "police
operations", killed hundreds of persons, arrested
without trial tens of thousands of others and caused
untold sufferings to our south vietnamese compatriots.

particularly grave is that the nguyen van thieu puppet
administration has subjected hundreds of thousands of
detained patriots and freedom-loving persons to very
atrocious treatment and torture and is actually plotting
to have them murdered. it has savagely massacred
hundreds of persons at the phu quoc, poulo condore and
chi hoa prisons. it has drawn up plans for secretly
disposing of thousands of patriots considered to be the
most dangerous.

by committing such monstrous crimes, the u.s. imperialists
and the nguyen van thieu puppet administration have
trampled underfoot in an extremely crude and cynical

manner all democratic liberties and the aspiration for peace of the south vietnamese population, flouting the most elementary norms of morality and law and insolently challenging the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world. these crimes laid bare the blood-thirsty and cowardly character of the fascist nguyen van thieu puppet administration. at the same time, they serve to show still more clearly the latter's utter isolation. these criminal deeds coincide with the acts of the united states which is demanding the modification of the text of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and which is delaying the signing of the agreement while massively supplying weapons and war material to the saigon puppet administration, to continue the "vietnamization of the war" policy and the realization of u.s. neo-colonialism in south viet nam with a view to perpetuating the division of viet nam. as the father and abettor of the fascist dictator nguyen van thieu, the united states must bear the responsibility for the consequences of these cruel acts.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam unreservedly supports the statement of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. on december 3, 1972, and vigorously denounces to world public opinion the monstrous crimes of the nguyen van thieu puppet administration and the u.s. aggressors. it resolutely demands that they immediately stop the campaign of terror and repression against the people and the murders of patriots and freedom-loving people under detention.

the people in the north who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their beloved compatriots in the south, are determined to act upon the testament of venerated president ho chi minh, to persist in the struggle for independence and freedom and to defend at all costs the sacred fundamental national rights of our people.

the government of the d.r.v.n. urgently calls on the fraternal socialist countries, the governments and peoples of the peace- and just ce-loving countries, the democratic organizations and all progressive people in the world to severely condemn the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, take timely actions to stay their bloody hands and save the lives of hundreds of thousands of patriots and freedom-loving persons under detention in the zones temporarily controlled by the u.s. and puppets in south viet nam, and to accord an increasing support and assistance to the just struggle for national salvation of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression, till its total victory.

Hanoi Daily Editorial: "What Do the US and
Puppets Want?"

(NCNA-Englih Hanoi, Dec. 13, 1972)

the vietnamese
paper "nhan dan" carried an editorial today under the title
"what do the u.s. and puppets want?"

the full text of the editorial follows:

the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace
in viet nam reached between the democratic republic of viet
nam and the united states on october 20 has not yet
been signed. while the negotiations in paris are dragging
on, the u.s. repeatedly tries to make believe that peace is
around the corner. along with those allegations, what are the
u.s. and puppets doing actually?

the u.s. is massively sending more u.s. weapons and
military advisers to south viet nam, pushing up the
"vietnamization of the war" program, intensifying its utterly
savage war against the people of both south and north
viet nam, while launching very savage terror campaigns against
the south vietnamese people. these acts are being undertaken
alongside absurd demands raised by the u.s. and blared out
by the nguyen van thieu clique, like the ones put forth
recently by tran van lam, foreign minister of the saigon
regime. lam was quoted by upi on december 11 as saying:
"south vietnam (puppet regime)'s terms for peace remain the
same. all north vietnamese troops must be withdrawn.
a coalition government must be ruled out and the so-called
demilitarized zone separating north and south must be
re-established".

more cynical still is that nguyen van thieu, on december
12, in his speech at the saigon "parliament", after
paying high tribute to the "great and noble contributions
and sacrifices" of the u.s. troops who had come to
massacre the vietnamese people and had been captured,
raised his own "conditions" for a "serious" solution in viet nam.
he urged that "a clear distinction be made between the two
zones, south and north viet nam, including the recognition
and respect of the demilitarized zone and the 17th parallel",
that "all north vietnamese troops must be withdrawn to north
viet nam because they are an aggressor army coming
from a foreign country. north viet nam has no right to
interfere in the internal affairs of south viet nam...".

these allegations and acts of the u.s. puppets prove
that they are scheming to abolish the fundamental
principles of the october 20 agreement on ending the war
and restoring peace in viet nam. these principles are:
the u.s. respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and
territorial integrity of viet nam, the u.s. completely ends
its military involvement in south viet nam, recognizes the
present reality in south viet nam, namely the existence
of two administrations, two armies and three political

forces, a three-segment national council of national reconciliation and concord shall be set up, and democratic freedoms shall be materialized in south viet nam.

the october 20 agreement provides that the u.s. must end completely its military involvement in south viet nam. however, before the agreement is signed, the u.s. sets to sabotage it. through the "biggest airlift in the history of the indochina war", the u.s. has urgently poured into south viet nam tens of thousands of tons of arms, ammunition and war equipment, hundreds of military aircraft of various kinds, raising to more than 2,000 the number of aircraft of the puppets' air force, making it "the third largest" in the world, as u.s. officials boasted. according to american sources, more than 10,000 u.s. military advisers in civil clothes have received order to stay in south viet nam to continue training and commanding the saigon puppet army. the u.s. hurriedly handed over ahead of schedule u.s. military bases in south viet nam to the puppets for use in continuing the war against the south vietnamese people. at the same time, the u.s. has considerably increased the use of its logistic and operational bases in japan and thailand which have so far directly taken part in or catered for the aggressive war of the u.s. in viet nam. according to upi of november 3, a high-ranking u.s. officer who has taken charge of the training program of the saigon army got closer to the truth when he disclosed that "a cease-fire in viet nam would not end american presence there even if all u.s. troops are withdrawn".

the same officer further revealed that the advisory group of american "civilian advisers" had arrived in saigon to consult with the nguyen van thieu regime on the continuation of the "vietnamization of the war" program in the new situation, a program which he likened to the one carried out in the "secret war" in laos. this, he said, would put the united states back where it started in south viet nam.

thus, through new and very tricky manoeuvres, the u.s. is seeking to perpetuate its military involvement in south viet nam.

another fundamental principle of the october 20 agreement which the u.s. side has committed itself to honour is the recognition of the actual situation in south viet nam, namely the existence of two administrations, two armies and three political forces. however, the present acts of the united states prove that it still refuses to recognize and is even plotting to blot out this reality. most serious is that while the negotiations are going on, the u.s. side is massively sending more u.s. weapons and military advisers to south viet nam while feverishly pressing the nguyen van thieu puppet administration to intensify the war and the barbarous repression of the people in south viet nam. along with nibbling operations to reoccupy the liberated areas under the control

of the provisional revolutionary government, the nguyen van thieu clique are ruthlessly strangling all democratic freedoms and launching a bloody fascist terror campaign on an unprecedented scale and with unheard-of brutality against all strata of the people. they even declared that they would put to death anyone favouring peace and national concord. in the prisons that have been set up all over south viet nam, they are stepping up the sinister plan of maiming and eliminating patriotic and peace-loving people detained by them. encouraged and echoed by the u.s., the ultra reactionaries among the vietnamese traitors represented by nguyen van thieu are gearing up their coercive machine to throttle all democratic freedoms and to oppose the aspiration of the south vietnamese people for national concord.

what can be seen behind the u.s.-prompted demands just raised by nguyen van thieu? it is clear that through thieu's mouth the u.s. side is reverting to the old refrains: "two viet nams", "mutual withdrawal", "north viet nam aggression", "annexation of south viet nam by the communists", etc. once again, the u.s. has plainly shown its design of putting on a par the aggressors and those who resist aggression, of denying the vietnamese people their sacred right to national salvation. this dark design has been flatly rejected by the vietnamese people right from the outset. it is also clear that along with the acts of war intensification and the bloody acts of repression, the arrogant statements of the thieu clique prove that the u.s. is using the saigon puppet administration and army to carry out its wicked plan of eliminating the political, religious and social forces in south viet nam which favour peace and national concord, destroying the revolutionary armed forces of the south vietnamese people, and doing away with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

of course, this is only a crazy ambition of the aggressors who still refuse to learn from their failures over many years past. no reactionary force can deny this truth: the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the 17 million people in south viet nam. it is the revolutionary power of the people, born from the people and growing in the sacred fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. for many years past, this administration has not only won the trust of the overwhelming majority of the people in south viet nam but also the admiration and recognition of the entire progressive mankind. the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam has been diplomatically recognized by all the fraternal socialist countries and many nationalist countries, recognized by the 64 countries at the georgetown conference of non-aligned countries as a member of the non-aligned community and won the warm approval and support of all peace- and justice-loving international organizations. this is an undeniable truth. to oppose such a justice-radiating administration of our era, the

u.s. aggressors have found no better instrument than the nguyen van thieu clique, an out-and-out stooge administration of the u.s.

as a creature of u.s. neo-colonialism, this administration, from ngo dinh diem to the present ruling clique, has only grouped the dregs of society, the worst traitors to the nation. dolled up by u.s. dollars and armed to the teeth with u.s. weapons, the bellicose nguyen van thieu stooge clique, however, is bitterly hated by the south vietnamese people and despised by the whole of progressive mankind. the sheer existence of this dirty administration constitutes a brazen violation of the right of self-determination of the south vietnamese people. this stooge administration of the u.s. must be abolished now. that is the legitimate demand which the south vietnamese people and the p.r.g. are fully entitled to raise. objective opinion in the world has unanimously pointed out that by recognizing the saigon regime as one of the three political forces in south viet nam, the p.r.g. has unmistakably proved its realistic views and its goodwill in the correct settlement of the south viet nam problem. what a shame for the u.s. which, in pursuance of its sinister neo-colonialist schemes, has to hide behind a handful of persons whom the vietnamese people despise and hate for "inviting elephants to trample upon the tombs of their own ancestors". whoever can believe in the u.s. promise to respect the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right of self-determination of the south vietnamese people when it is dead set on imposing such an administration on half of viet nam, when it plans to use this administration to maintain its disguised rule in south viet nam as well as to deny the vietnamese people their sacred right to self-defence against aggression on the whole territory of their fatherland?

judging by the concrete acts of the u.s. and puppets in south viet nam and the u.s.-prompted arguments of the thieu clique, everyone can clearly assess the present state of the negotiations between viet nam and the united states.

the fact is that although the vietnamese side has shown maximum seriousness and goodwill, the u.s. has deliberately delayed the signing of the october 20 agreement which it has agreed to and is even plotting to revise the fundamental principles of this agreement. it still schemes to prolong the war of aggression, continue u.s. involvement in south viet nam by stepping up the "vietnamization of the war" program, destroying the revolutionary forces of the people in south viet nam, and massively sending war means to the puppet administration, a tool of the u.s. neo-colonialist policy. it is also scheming to "negotiate from a position of strength" in an attempt to obtain at the conference table what it cannot do on the battlefield.

the nixon administration must choose between the two paths: either to strictly abide by and sign the agreement already reached in order to take the united states out of the quagmire in viet nam, or to continue using nguyen van thieu to sabotage the agreement, prolong its war of aggression, and by this way, as the "new york times" has put it, the "promised light at the end of the tunnel may once again be receding into the shadow". the more the nixon administration squirms, the bigger impasse and failure it will land in.

nobody can threaten or fool the vietnamese people. our people want to live in peace and friendship with all countries, including the united states. but genuine peace and friendship can only exist in real independence and freedom. the vietnamese people are full of goodwill. but more ardent still are their patriotism and their will to fight to the end for their sacred fundamental national rights. our cause is radiating justice, our position and strength are growing with every passing day. the more the u.s. aggressors are perfidious and stubborn, the bigger will be the support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the entire peace- and justice-loving mankind to the vietnamese people.

our stand is clear and just: to abide by and sign the october 20 agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. we demand that the u.s. withdraw from viet nam, end its war of aggression and all its military involvement in south viet nam, and thoroughly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam.

DRVN and RSVN Delegations Spokesmen at Paris
Conference Issue Statements on Nguyen
Van Thieu's Speech

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 13, 1972)

the spokesmen of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam issued separate statements on december 12 sternly refuting the speech made by nguyen van thieu on the same day.

refuting nguyen van thieu's "proposal" for a "prolonged christmas truce" and for "release of the prisoners of war", the statement of the spokesman of the d.r.v.n. government delegation said:

"peace would have been restored in viet nam one and a half month ago, many south viet nam problems would have been solved, the majority, if not the totality, of the captured militarymen and detained civilians of different parties including the u.s., would have been set free and able to return to their families, should the u.s. side have honoured the text of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' and signed it on october 31 as proposed by itself."

the statement said: "it is clear to the vietnamese people, in the south and the north alike, and to the world people that the u.s. has on the one hand refused to honour its commitment and sign the agreement already reached while asking to modify the text and fundamental contents of the agreement, and on the other hand, has intensified the war of aggression in both zones of viet nam, massively introduced arms into south viet nam, and is plotting to leave behind and dispatch there tens of thousands more american militarymen and civilians engaged in military activities under the cloak of 'civilian experts'. all these manoeuvres and acts of the u.s. administration prove that it has no good will in negotiations, instead is pursuing the 'vietnamization of the war' policy.

"for his part, nguyen van thieu is feverishly opposing the agreement and intensifying the repression of the people in the areas temporarily occupied by the u.s.-puppets. he has revealed more clearly his bellicose, dictatorial and fascist nature by obstinately opposing peace, national independence, national concord and democratic liberties. the fact that nguyen van thieu has not ceased to repeat his demand for the so-called 'withdrawal of north viet nam troops from south viet nam' is further proof that he is an obedient henchman of the u.s. aggressors. thus he has deliberately put on a par the vietnamese people who oppose aggression and the u.s. imperialists who are the aggressors. the u.s. and the nguyen van thieu clique must bear full responsibility for the fact that peace has not yet been restored and the war is going on."

the statement of the spokesman of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. said: "the obstinate attitude and the absurd and arrogant demands of nguyen van thieu only reveal more clearly his scheme against a correct peaceful solution to the viet nam problem.

"this fact once again demonstrates that nguyen van thieu is a major obstacle to peace, national reconciliation and concord."

the statement pointed out: "if the united states truly wishes to end the war quickly and withdraw fast from the vietnamese quagmire, it has no reason whatsoever to utilize the so-called proposal of nguyen van thieu to delay the signing of the agreement between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states."

Statement of DRVN Foreign Ministry on US
Imperialist Aggressors' Extremely Serious
War Escalation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 19, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam today issued a statement strongly condemning the u.s. imperialists for the new and serious war crimes of savagely bombing hanoi, haiphong and other places. the full text of the statement reads:

from 19:15 hours of december 18 to the morning of today, december 19, 1972, the u.s. imperialists sent hundreds of plane sorties, including b-52 strategic bombers, for repeated attacks on many areas of hanoi capital city, haiphong city, and the provinces of ha tay, ha bac, vinh phu, yen bai, nam ha, quang ninh... perpetrating extremely heinous crimes. the armed forces and people in hanoi, haiphong and the other localities mentioned above, highly vigilant and fighting well, made firm riposte, shooting down many aircraft and wiping out or capturing a number of u.s. pilots.

these intensified and enlarged attacks against north viet nam constitute an extremely serious step of war escalation and an utterly insolent challenge to the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, including the american people.

it is universal knowledge that the u.s. government on october 20, 1972, agreed with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the text of an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. but

right after that, the u.s. government committed a breach of faith by refusing to sign this agreement and taking a series of acts in blatant violation of the provisions already agreed upon, such as by hastily introducing tens of thousands of tons of weapons and war means and tens of thousands of disguised military advisers into south viet nam and hectically stepping up the war of extermination in both parts of viet nam.

most recently, in private meetings with the d.r.v.n. side, the u.s. side demanded the modification of many points in the contents of the agreement. on the other hand, the u.s. has prompted the puppet thieu administration to make public completely absurd demands in an attempt to scrap whatever had been agreed upon and paving the way for sabotaging the implementation of the agreement. yet, on december 16, 1972, the u.s. gave a false interpretation of the truth. playing the "thief crying stop thief" trick, it shifted the blame to the democratic republic of viet nam.

it is as clear as daylight that each of the new steps taken by the u.s. imperialists to escalate the war is premeditated and planned to prolong and intensify their war of aggression and secure a position of strength in negotiation.

these rabid acts of the u.s., however, cannot improve its critical situation in south viet nam. on the contrary they will only show more clearly the deceitful character of its professions of "desire" for peace and "seriousness" in negotiation.

the nixon administration is trying to force on the vietnamese people, by means of bombs and shells, a solution to the viet nam issue on u.s. terms. this, of course, is only a vain attempt.

the vietnamese people, staunch and indomitable, will punish the u.s. imperialists duly for each of their acts of war escalation, and will make a complete failure of their attempt to negotiate from a position of strength and foil all their crafty moves at the conference table.

the vietnamese people want peace, peace in independence and freedom. as long as the u.s. imperialists obdurately try to prolong and step up the war, the people in the whole of viet nam, millions as one man, will resolutely overcome all hardships and sacrifices and exert themselves to materialize the testament of the beloved president ho chi minh by persisting in and stepping up their struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, till complete victory.

the d.r.v.n. government seriously condemns and strongly denounces to public opinion in the world the rabid acts of war escalation of the u.s. imperialist aggressors,

and resolutely demands that the nixon administration stop its war of aggression against viet nam, give up its policy of "vietnamization of the war" and stop its bombing, mining, blockade and all other war acts against the d.r.v.n.

the nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences of its criminal acts.

the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government earnestly call upon the peoples and governments of the brother socialist countries and the peace-and-justice-loving countries in the world, international organizations, the american people and the people throughout the world to stay in time the bloody hands of the u.s. imperialist aggressors, demand the nixon administration to sign at once the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam reached on october 20, 1972, and increase their support and assistance to the vietnamese people's struggle in all fields, military, political and diplomatic, till complete victory.

**DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US
Bombing of Haiphong and Other Populous Areas**

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 18, 1972)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement today severely condemned continued savage bombing by u.s. imperialism of haiphong and many other populous areas in north viet nam.

the statement said, "on december 17, 1972 u.s. aircraft flew many combat sorties over long chau and cat ba islands, on the outskirts of hai phong port city. american planes dropped mines on the sea in the nam trieu river mouth area and fired rockets on many places in the suburbs of the city.

"the same day u.s. aircraft and warships savagely struck population centres from nghe an province to vinh linh area and dozens of reconnaissance planes, manned and unmanned, flew over many areas in north viet nam in preparation for new u.s. war adventures.

"the u.s. firebombings yesterday caused many civilian casualties and material damage to the population of the above-said areas."

the statement pointed out, "such war acts, coupled with the u.s. demand to modify the content of the agreement reached on october 20, 1972 and the u.s. delay in ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam,

prove that the u.s. imperialists do not want to give up their aggressive design against viet nam; instead they are pursuing their attempt to use their military strength to force the vietnamese people to accept their arrogant terms. these acts lay bare the nixon administration's deceptive contention that the u.s. is 'doing its best for the restoration of peace in viet nam'."

the statement said, "the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry sternly condemns the nixon administration for its above-mentioned new acts of war and strongly demands that it stop at once the fire-bombing of north viet nam, the mining and blockade of her sea ports as well as all other acts that encroach upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n."

earlier on december 17, the spokesman of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry in a statement strongly denounced the u.s. imperialists for sending aircraft to savagely bomb many population centres in ha tinh, thanh hoa and quang binh provinces and the vinh linh area on december 16.

Spokesman of DRVN Government Delegation to
Paris Conference Condemns US War Escalation

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 19, 1972)

the spokesman of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam issued a statement here yesterday sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for the war escalation in bombing and shelling hanoi, haiphong and other places in north viet nam.

the statement pointed out: the brazen intensification of the war by the united states further proves that the allegations by the u.s. side blaming the d.r.v.n. side for creating obstacles to the negotiations are a pure fabrication, with the only purpose of providing a pretext for the united states to escalate the war against the democratic republic of viet nam.

the statement said: "all of the nixon administration's acts prove that the united states is frantically escalating its aggressive war, obdurately continuing the 'vietnamization' policy and scheming to realize neo-colonialism in south viet nam".

it said: "the vietnamese people deeply love peace, but it must be peace in real independence and freedom.

they want to settle the viet nam question on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the entire vietnamese people have shown utmost goodwill, but the u.s. imperialists still nurture the ambition of conquering south viet nam, sowing destruction in north viet nam and permanently dividing viet nam. the vietnamese people are determined never to submit to the u.s. aggressors."

DRVN Chief Delegate to Paris Conference
Denounces US Manoeuvres

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 20, 1972)

at a press conference
tuesday, minister xuan thuy, head of the d.r.v.n. government delegation at the paris conference on viet nam, came out strongly against the u.s. war escalation policy and the nixon administration's attitude at the peace talks, according to vna.

the d.r.v.n. chief negotiator condemned the american massive bombing raids against hanoi, haiphong and other extensive areas in the d.r.v.n. as "a most serious step of war escalation, a brazen violation of the u.s. president's commitment to reduce american military activities in north viet nam during the u.s.-d.r.v.n. peace talks, and an insolent challenge to all the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, including those in the united states".

xuan thuy also criticized the lack of goodwill and sincerity on the part of the u.s. during the negotiations in paris. this, he said, could be seen through dr. kissinger's press conference on december 16.

while the d.r.v.n. side demanded that the agreement reached on october 20 be respected, xuan thuy noted, the american side ever since december 13 insisted on introducing a total of 126 modifications to nine chapters of the agreement. with a few exceptions, these modifications were basic in nature and went against the principle of the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the south vietnamese population's right to self-determination. these changes sweep aside the reality of south viet nam in which there are two armies, two administrations and three political forces -- a reality the american side accepted in october, xuan thuy said.

after strongly denouncing the latest u.s. war moves, the d.r.v.n. chief negotiator declared: if the united states chooses the war path and pursues its "vietnamization" policy in south viet nam, continues the bombing raids and blockade against north viet nam, the vietnamese people will continue to fight and are sure to win final victory.

DRVN Government Statement Strongly Condemns US
Imperialism's New War Escalation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 21, 1972)

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement this evening strongly condemned u.s. imperialism's new war escalation in north viet nam. the statement reads as follows:

statement by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the nixon administration's new war escalation in north viet nam

the u.s. government is carrying out an extremely serious war escalation against the d.r.v.n.

since december 18, 1972, president nixon has ordered the putting into action of a great air and naval force, including almost all the u.s. b-52 strategic aircraft in south-east asia, to launch night and day attacks of unprecedented scale and cruelty, destroying many densely populated areas belonging to hanoi, haiphong, and in many provinces of north viet nam, thus piling up countless barbarous crimes against our people.

the u.s. aggressors have been duly punished. the armed forces and people in hanoi capital city, haiphong city and other areas in north viet nam have put up an extremely heroic and staunch fight, and recorded extremely glorious feats: they have shot down 26 american planes including 12 b-52's, set ablaze many warships, killed or captured many american pilots.

the nixon administration's hysterical act of war has crudely encroached on the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n., and made our people extremely indignant. it has offended human conscience, and aroused a strong wave of protest in the world and right in the u.s.

the u.s. imperialists' current war escalation, which is obviously a calculated one, is carried out at a moment when at the negotiating table, the u.s. is sticking to

insolent demands, asking for changes in the content of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" that the u.s. side reached with the d.r.v.n. on october 20, 1972, and delaying the signing of the agreement. at the same time, in south viet nam, the u.s. is intensifying the war of extermination, massively introducing tens of thousands of tons of weapons and war materials, and tens of thousands of disguised military advisers, it has incited the puppet nguyen van thieu to step up the campaign of terror and massacre against patriots and peace-loving people, and to openly negate the whole content of the agreement.

the u.s. acts to intensify the war in the two zones of viet nam have further laid bare the obstinate and bellicose nature of the nixon administration which still nurtures the illusion of winning a military victory, and pursues the policy of "vietnamization" and negotiation from a position of strength. the white house and the pentagon have insolently threatened to continue the attacks against north viet nam "until a settlement is reached", in an attempt to compel our people to accept the insolent u.s. terms.

while prolonging the war of aggression, and torpedoing all prospects for genuine peace in viet nam, the white house has tried to fool public opinion by affirming that "the way to peace remains wide-open".

it is the nixon administration which has broken its faith. yet it has brazenly slandered the d.r.v.n. side as having caused obstacles to the signing of the agreement. this is nothing but a trick to have a pretext for escalating the war. all attempts to distort the truth and to call black white, all perfidious tricks to shift the blame on the d.r.v.n. side will prove unable to fool anybody.

the government of the d.r.v.n. fully agrees with and supports the correct stand of the p.r.g. r.s.v.n. in the december 16, 1972 statement in which it condemned the nixon administration for delaying the signing of the agreement, pursuing the war of aggression, and prolonging the u.s. involvement in south viet nam.

the government of the d.r.v.n. strongly denounces to world public opinion the u.s. imperialists' new war escalation in north viet nam. the nixon administration must put an end to its aggressive war in viet nam, stop the 'vietnamization' policy, cease the bombing, mining, blockade and all other acts of war against the d.r.v.n. the nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its adventurous actions.

the valiant, indomitable vietnamese people, who have fought for several decades on end for independence and freedom, will never draw back before any brutal force, nor will they be cowed by any insolent threat.

the more hysterically the u.s. escalates the war and the crimes, the more severely it will be punished, and the longer will become the list of captured american servicemen. no matter how truculent and cruel it may be, it cannot possibly retrieve its critical situation, and stave off the inevitable collapse of the "vietnamization" policy. all schemes and tricks of the u.s. imperialist aggressors to intensify the war and to negotiate from a position of strength have failed, and are doomed to total failure.

our people are deeply attached to peace, but peace in real independence and freedom. we have plenty of goodwill and also plenty of determination and strength to defend our sacred fundamental national rights.

countrymen and fighters throughout the country, for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the fulfilment of our lofty international obligations, enhance your heroism, unite as one man, strive to carry out the testament of the venerated president ho chi minh, persist in, and step up, the fight on the three fronts -- military, political and diplomatic -- to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country. whatever happens, the countrymen in the north are resolved to fulfil the duty incumbent on the great rear area vis-a-vis the great front that is the heroic south. the vietnamese people are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys until total victory.

the vietnamese people and the government of the d.r.v.n. earnestly call on the peoples and governments of the soviet union, china, and the other fraternal socialist countries, the peoples and governments of the peace- and justice-loving countries, and the american people to stay in time the nixon administration's criminal hands, and urge it to stop the war of aggression in viet nam, and to immediately sign the agreement reached with the democratic republic of viet nam on october 20, 1972. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam calls on all brothers and friends throughout the five continents to extend increased support and assistance to the vietnamese people's just cause until total victory.

the vietnamese people will win exclamation

the u.s. imperialist aggressors will be defeated
exclamation

hanoi, december 21, 1972

Dinh Ba Thi and Nguyen Minh Vy Denounce US
New War Escalation

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 22, 1972)

statements
strongly denouncing the u.s. government for its serious act of war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam were made separately by dinh ba thi, deputy head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, and nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, at the 171st session of the paris conference yesterday.

refuting the u.s. distortions of the present state of negotiation, dinh ba thi pointed out: it is the u.s. side that has obstructed the talks. washington has prompted nguyen van thieu to make extremely absurd claims, which, in essence, is a reversion of all the points agreed.

dinh ba thi pointed out: "it is clear that the u.s. does not want peace. it is stepping up the 'vietnamization' policy and prolonging and expanding its involvement in viet nam. an irrefutable proof of this is the hectic, reckless war escalation it is undertaking now."

dinh ba thi said: "the adventurous acts and war escalation of the u.s. will provoke due riposte and punishment from the entire vietnamese people from the south to the north. the vietnamese people want peace in independence and freedom. the more the u.s. prolongs and intensifies the war, the more resolutely the vietnamese people, millions united as one man and closely siding with the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, will step up their war of resistance for national salvation till complete victory."

nguyen minh vy said: "it is public knowledge that although the u.s. has not kept its word by not signing the agreement reached on october 20 at the date fixed for october 31 proposed by the u.s. itself, the d.r.v.n. government, as well-meaning as ever, continued to take part in the private meetings on the request of the u.s. yet, while the talks were going on, the u.s. side, on december 16, played a different tune, making groundless charges against the d.r.v.n. side in an attempt to lay at the latter's door the blame for the obstruction of the talks. immediately after that, the u.s. escalated the war against north viet nam in an extremely serious manner, on an unprecedented scale, and with rare violence."

he pointed out that the u.s. distortion of the present state of the negotiation is aimed at creating pretexts to justify the intensification of the u.s. attack on north viet nam and wrecking the agreement reached on october 20, 1972.

nguyen minh vy stressed: "the d.r.v.n. government and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government have shown the maximum good will. if the u.s. opts for the path of peace, it must negotiate seriously, and promptly sign the agreement reached on october 20. should the u.s. stubbornly continue the 'vietnamization' policy in south viet nam and the bombing, mining and blockading of north viet nam, it would have to bear all the serious consequences of these criminal acts."

after reading the text of his speech, nguyen minh vy declared: "as a protest to the war escalation and the about-face of the u.s. in negotiation, the d.r.v.n. government delegation, with the concurrence of the p.r.g. government, declares the 171st session closed now."

then the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and that of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam walked out of the conference hall.

DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference
Issues Press Communique

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 23, 1972)

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam question denounced the u.s. war escalation to exert pressure during the negotiations when it met the u.s. representative this morning. it declared the postponement once again of the meeting of the representatives and experts of the two parties.

a communique of the press service issued by the delegation of the d.r.v.n. government to the paris conference declared: "at the december 20, 1972 meeting, we energetically protested against the u.s. escalation of the war against the d.r.v.n. this new war escalation constitutes a serious violation of the u.s. engagement to significantly reduce u.s. military activities in north viet nam and to stop all bombardments north of the 20th parallel during the negotiations between the two parties and until the negotiations are concluded.

in the face of the extremely serious situation caused by the u.s., the d.r.v.n. side was compelled to put off the meeting between the representatives and experts of the two parties on that day till this morning, december 23, 1972."

it went on: "ever since, the u.s. has daily launched frenzied air and naval attacks against hanoi, hai phong and many other populated areas of north vietnam."

"these acts of war escalation, which are aimed at making pressure during the negotiations," the communique said, "are seriously undermining the negotiations to peacefully settle the viet nam problem. it is our wish to peacefully settle the viet nam problem on the basis of guarantee for the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south viet nam people's right to self-determination. however, if the u.s. persists in intensifying and escalating the war, then the vietnamese people are determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their motherland. no brute force, no arrogant threat, no perfidious manoeuver can shake this iron will."

it said: "we resolutely demand that the u.s. side honour its engagement, put an immediate end to all acts of war escalation against the d.r.v.n., and engage in serious negotiations.

"in the extremely serious situation now created by the u.s., we are obliged to declare to postpone once again the meeting of the representatives and experts of the two parties till another day."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests Against US
B-52 Bombings

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 27, 1972)

the foreign
ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam in a statement today severely denounced u.s. imperialism for its war act of sending b-52 bombers to carry out extermination bombings against hanoi, haiphong and many densely populated areas in north viet nam. the full text of the statement reads:

continuing the frenzied war escalation against the d.r.v.n. the u.s. imperialist aggressors on the night of december 26, 1972 again sent many flights of b-52 strategic bombers and dozens of other planes for extermination bombings against many areas inside and around hanoi, in haiphong city, thai nguyen city, and many other places. these were brutal acts aimed at massacring civilians, a crime that far exceeded in barbarity the ones perpetrated in the past by the hitlerite fascists.

by conducting b-52 carpet-bombings and indiscriminate raids by other aircraft against the densely populated areas, the nixon administration has inflicted thousands of casualties, and destroyed thousands of houses and dozens of medical stations including the bach mai hospital, one of the longest-standing centres for medical research in north viet nam, many schools including the economic and planning college and the polytechnics in hanoi, many cultural works, many public utility installations, etc. u.s. bombs and rockets have also caused damage to 8 embassies in hanoi and a number of foreign ships anchored at haiphong harbour.

while frantically escalating the war, the nixon administration is attempting to deceive public opinion with endless contentions about its "desire to negotiate seriously" and "to find out at an early date a solution to the war" while, in fact, resorting to acts of war escalation to block the road to a settlement. the nixon administration pretends that it is concerned about the captured u.s. military men and doing everything to bring them home while, by massive bombings, threatening in fact the lives and living conditions of hundreds of u.s. pilots being detained and further lengthening the list of captured u.s. military men.

the nixon administration's international brigandage acts and policy to negotiate on a position of strength have aroused profound hatred among the vietnamese people and high indignation among the world people. the whole progressive mankind is unanimously raising its voice to demand that the nixon administration stop immediately the current frantic war escalation step against the d.r.v.n.

let the u.s. imperialist aggressors harbour no illusion about subduing the heroic vietnamese nation by the force of

bombs and shells. the u.s. aggressors will certainly be duly punished for every step of their war escalation. on the night of december 26, 1972, the armed forces and people in hanoi, haiphong and thai nguyen fought valiantly and staunchly, and shot down 8 b-52's and wiped out or captured many american pilots. all in all, in more than a week, the armed forces and people of north viet nam have shot down 62 u.s. aircraft including 26 b-52's and wiped out or captured many air pirates. this is an ignominious failure of the u.s. imperialist aggressors, and a big victory of our people.

so long as the nixon administration pursues its brutal war policy, the vietnamese people will resolutely carry out the testament of venerated president ho chi minh, persist in and promote their fight against u.s. aggression, for national salvation in the military, political and diplomatic fields till total victory so as to liberate the south, defend and build up the socialist north, and proceed toward a peaceful reunification of the country. the vietnamese people are resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brother peoples of laos and cambodia, further tighten their ranks and promote the fight so as to drive the u.s. imperialists out of the indochinese peninsula, and regain national independence and freedom for each country.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam once again severely denounces to world public opinion the new, extremely serious step of war escalation taken by the u.s. imperialist aggressors against north viet nam. it resolutely demands that the nixon administration put an end to the bombardments, the blockade and all other acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the d.r.v.n., stop its aggressive war in viet nam and give up its "vietnamization of the war" policy.

the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people heartily thank the governments and peoples of the other socialist countries, the governments and peoples of the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, the various international organizations and the american people for having on time and firmly condemned the nixon administration's frenzied war acts. the d.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people earnestly call on their friends in all the five continents to continue to struggle in order to check the blood-stained hands of the u.s. imperialist aggressors who are deliberately massacring civilians and exterminating towns and populous areas in the d.r.v.n., and to lend stronger support to the vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory.

Communique of DRVN Delegation at Paris Conference

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 28, 1972)

the delegation
of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference
yesterday issued the following press communique:

on the morning of december 27, 1972, the d.r.v.n.
side sent to the u.s. side a message, in which it
stressed the following:

the view of the d.r.v.n. side regarding the resumption
of the meetings of representatives and experts of the two
sides has been clearly stated many times, especially
on the 20th and 23rd of december at the meetings with
the american representatives and experts.

however, up to the present time, the united states
has continued to carry out most barbarous air attacks
against the capital city of hanoi, the port city of haiphong
and several other populated areas all over north viet
nam. once more the d.r.v.n. side vigorously protests
against the very serious and criminal u.s. escalation
of the war against the d.r.v.n. in these circumstances,
the d.r.v.n. side cannot participate in the meeting
of representatives and experts that the u.s. has proposed
on december 27, 1972, and is obliged to postpone
the meeting until another date.

as has been pointed out by the d.r.v.n. side, when
the situation existing before december 18, 1972 has been
restored, the meetings of representatives and experts
will be resumed.

it depends entirely on the united states whether the
negotiations will be resumed or not.

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Attempt to
Blot Out Population Centers in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 30, 1972)

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement yesterday, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its war escalation to blot out the populated areas in north viet nam.

the statement said: "over the past ten days, the nixon administration has mobilized almost all its strategic bombers in southeast asia and the pacific, and tactical aircraft in south viet nam, thailand and on the seventh fleet to conduct a strategic bombing operation against north viet nam the savageness of which is unprecedented in the whole history of the u.s. war of aggression in this country.

u.s. aircraft have dropped on hanoi and haiphong over 50,000 tons of bombs, obliterating many heavily populated areas, some of a density of 30,000 per square kilometre.

the repeated carpet-bombings conducted at night by b-52's have caused death or injury to thousands of civilians, levelled many hospitals, schools, scientific centres, and economic and cultural establishments, and public utilities in the d.r.v.n."

the statement pointed out that the purpose of the nixon administration's criminal action is to paralyze the vietnamese people's fighting spirit, weaken the d.r.v.n.'s economic and defence potentials, and gain a position of strength in negotiations so as to force its high-handed terms on the vietnamese people.

the nixon administration, however, has failed, ignominiously, both in the military and political fields.

the statement said: "upholding their heroism and valour, the north vietnamese armed forces and people have firmly countered the u.s. aggressors, winning a very glorious victory -- the downing of 77 aircraft including 33 strategic bombers, and the wiping out or capture of a very great number of american fliers. this, on the other hand, constitutes an unparalleled defeat for the strategic air force of the u.s. and the shattering of the image of the trump-card b-52's.

"the u.s. tries to weaken the d.r.v.n.'s economic and defence potentials. but the socialist north viet nam has stood the test. the people's life is going its course, production is being stepped up, preparedness is maintained, and the great rear area always fulfills its duty to the heroic great front in the south.

"the u.s. endeavours to gain a position of strength to compel the vietnamese people to accept its arrogant terms. but the more it escalates the war, the more humiliatingly it will be defeated and isolated. the vietnamese people will never accept its absurd claims. the world people including the american people are joining the vietnamese people in the demand that the nixon administration sign without further delay the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' it reached with the d.r.v.n. on october 20."

the statement said that the nixon administration has attained none of its objectives. what's more, it is being sternly condemned by the whole human race. never before has the obdurate, bellicose, ruthless, and deceitful nature of u.s. imperialism been exposed so completely.

it said: "the vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace. we are well intentioned in negotiation, and have the necessary amount of resolve and enough strength to persist in and step up the struggle against the u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. imbued with president ho chi minh's teaching that 'hanoi, haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the vietnamese will not be intimidated. nothing is more precious than independence and freedom,' our people have made it a point to overcome all difficulties and defend at all costs their sacred national rights."

"for the u.s. to get out of the war in honour the nixon administration must end this foolish war escalation, stop trying to negotiate on a position of strength, scrupulously honour its commitments, and sign immediately the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' the u.s. government and the d.r.v.n. government arrived at on october 20."

"such a way is in the interest of both the vietnamese people and the american people, and is desired by the world people."

DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference
Issues Press Communique

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 31, 1972)

the spokesman of the d.r.v.n. government delegation to the paris conference on viet nam in a press communique issued , here yesterday announced that the d.r.v.n. side agreed to resume the talks between viet nam and the u.s. under the condition of ending all raids by the u.s. on the d.r.v.n. from the 20th parallel upward. full text of the press communique reads:

the resumption of the u.s. bombing of north viet nam at a time when the negotiations were under way has not only failed to subdue the vietnamese people but has also invited heavy losses and stern condemnation from broad sections of public opinion.

the d.r.v.n. side has many times declared that only when the u.s. returns to the situation prior to december 18, 1972 can the talks between the d.r.v.n. and the united states resume.

now the u.s. has replied that it agrees to end all bombing and shelling from the 20th parallel upward beginning 19.00 hrs december 29, 1972 (washington time) that is 07.00 hrs december 30, 1972 (hanoi time). on this basis, the d.r.v.n. side agrees to resume the negotiations between special adviser le duc tho and minister xuan thuy on the one side and dr. kissinger on the other, as well as the meeting between experts of the two sides.

the d.r.v.n. side always shows a correct attitude and good will. only if the u.s. side shows the same attitude is it possible to quickly arrive at the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam.

Appendix

List of Other Statements by DRVN on Indochina

May 13, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Military Adventures.
May 14, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sternly Condemns US Imperialism for Continued Air Raids on North Vietnam.
May 15, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Strongly Condemns Continued US Acts of War.
May 16, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns Continued US Mining of North Vietnamese Ports and Air Raids on Populated Areas.
	US Air Raids on Hospitals and Schools Denounced in Hanoi.
May 19, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US War Escalation.
May 20, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces Continued US War Acts.
May 22, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Severely Condemns Continued US War Acts.
May 23, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Continued US Bombardment of Populated Area.
May 24, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sternly Condemns Continued US War Escalation.
May 25, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Condemns US War Escalation.
May 26, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces US Raids on North Vietnam.
May 27, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Sternly Denounces Continued US Attack against North Vietnam.
May 28, 1972	US Wanton Attacks on North Vietnam Condemned.
May 30, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.
	DRVN Ministry of Water Conservancy Condemns US Bombing of Water Conservancy Works.
	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Mining and Bombing.
May 31, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces Continued US Air Attacks.
June 1, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing.
June 2, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Mining, Raids.
June 5, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Strongly Condemns Continued US Bombing of Populated Areas.
June 6, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing of Populated Areas in North Vietnam.
June 7, 1972	US-Puppet Destructive Acts against Angkor Temple Area Condemned.
	Continued US War Crimes against North Vietnam Condemned
June 8, 1972	New US Attacks on Populous Centers in North Vietnam Condemned.
June 10, 1972	DRVN Commission Condemns New US War Crimes.
June 11, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam.
June 12, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Severely Condemns Continued US Bombing.
June 13, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Severely Condemns Continued US Bombing.
June 14, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sternly Condemns Continued US Mining, Bombing.

June 16, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Air Raids.

June 17, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.

June 19, 1972 Continued US Air Raids against North Vietnam Condemned.
Continued US Attacks on North Vietnam Condemned.

June 20, 1972 Continued US Air Raids against DRVN Condemned.

June 21, 1972 Continued US Bombing of DRVN Condemned.

June 22, 1972 US Bombing of North Vietnam on June 21 Condemned.

June 23, 1972 Continued US Air Attacks on DRVN Condemned.

June 24, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Bombing.

June 26, 1972 Intensified US Attacks on DRVN Condemned.

June 30, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombardments.

July 2, 1972 US Bombing of North Vietnam Denounced.

July 3, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Mining and Bombing of North Vietnam.

July 6, 1972 Continued US Bombing of DRVN Populated Areas Condemned.

July 8, 1972 US Air Raids on Populated Areas Condemned.
US Warplanes Deliberately Attack Health Establishments in DRVN.
DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Raids on Hanoi, Other Populated Areas.

July 10, 1972 Continued US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam Condemned.

July 12, 1972 Continued US Bombing of DRVN Populated Areas Condemned.

July 13, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continuous US Imperialist Bombing of Populated Areas.

July 14, 1972 Continued US Air Raids on North Vietnam Condemned by DRVN Foreign Ministry.

July 15, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.

July 17, 1972 New US War Crimes against North Vietnam Condemned.

July 18, 1972 New US Air Raid on Hanoi Condemned by DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman.

July 20, 1972 New US Air Raids on North Vietnam Condemned.
Vietnam National Reunification Commission Welcomed President Ton Duc Thang's Appeal.

July 21, 1972 DRVN Water Conservancy Ministry Strongly Denounces US Bombing of Dykes.

July 22, 1972 Fresh US Bombardments of North Vietnam Condemned.

July 23, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Air Raids.
Continued US Bombing of Hanoi Condemned.

July 25, 1972 Spokesman of DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Continued US Air Raids on Populous Areas in North Vietnam.

July 26, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Populated Areas.

July 28, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Air Raids.

July 29, 1972 DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces Continued US Bombing.

July 30, 1972 Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Populous Areas Condemned.

July 31, 1972 DRVN Education Ministry Denounces US Bombing of North Vietnam Schools.

August 1, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnamese Populated Areas Condemned.
August 2, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing of Populated Areas.
August 3, 1972	Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien Gives Press Conference in Relation to DRVN Foreign Ministry's Memorandum on New US War Escalation. Continued US Air Raids on North Vietnam Condemned.
August 4, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Fresh US Bombing.
August 5, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Fresh US Raids on Hanoi and Other Places.
August 7, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Air Raids on Populated Areas in North Vietnam.
August 9, 1972	Spokesman of DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces US Imperialism for Its Bombing of Densely Populated Areas in North Vietnam.
August 10, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Air Raids in North Vietnam.
August 12, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Air Raids on North Vietnam. DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Air and Naval Raids of North Vietnam.
August 13, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
August 15, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US extermination Raids on North Vietnam.
August 18, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing on North Vietnam.
August 20, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Bombing.
August 22, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Severely Condemns Continued Bombing of Populated Areas in North Vietnam.
August 23, 1972	Continued US Bombing of DRVN Condemned. US Raids Denounced by DRVN.
August 25, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Strongly Condemns US Imperialists for Bombing Densely Populated Areas.
August 27, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing.
August 29, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Continued Bombing of North Vietnam.
September 1, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Imperialists' Continued Bombing of North Vietnam.
September 3, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned. DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces September 1 US Bombing of North Vietnam.
September 6, 1972	US Raids on North Vietnam Denounced.
September 7, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Continued Bombing of North Vietnam.
September 8, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned. DRVN Foreign Ministry Severely Condemns Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam.

September 10, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.
September 11, 1972	Continued Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
September 12, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Raids on North Vietnam.
September 13, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.
September 14, 1972	Continued US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam Condemned.
September 15, 1972	Continued US Bombing of Irrigation Projects Condemned by DRVN Ministry of Water Conservancy.
September 16, 1972	Continued US Bombing Condemned in North Vietnam.
September 18, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing. Continued US Bombing of Densely Populated Areas in North Vietnam Denounced.
September 19, 1972	US Condemned for Bombing Population Centers in North Vietnam.
September 21, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Air Raids.
September 22, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Denounces US Air Raids. Spokesman of DRVN Water Conservancy Ministry Condemns Intensified US Bombing of Dykes.
September 23, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Bombing of North Vietnamese Populated Areas.
September 24, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
September 25, 1972	Continued US Bombing Condemned in North Vietnam. US Bombing of North Vietnamese Populated Areas Condemned.
September 27, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnam Densely Populated Areas Condemned.
September 28, 1972	New US Air Raids Denounced by DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman.
September 29, 1972	Continued US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam Condemned. DRVN Education Ministry Statement Condemns US Bombing of Schools.
September 30, 1972	Continued US Bombing of Dykes in Vietnam Denounced.
October 3, 1972	US Air Raids in North Vietnam Condemned.
October 6, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned. Continued US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam Condemned.
October 7, 1972	US Bombardment of North Vietnam Condemned.
October 8, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnam Denounced.
October 9, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned. DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Protests against New US Air Raids.
October 11, 1972	Spokesman of DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns Continued US Raids.
October 13, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
October 14, 1972	US Air Raids on Population Centers Protested.
October 15, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing.
October 16, 1972	Continued US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam Condemned.

October 17, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Denounced.
October 18, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam.
October 19, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
October 20, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Air Raids.
October 21, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnam Populated Areas Condemned.
October 22, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continuous US Air Raids.
October 23, 1972	US Continues Bombarding North Vietnam.
October 24, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnamese Populous Areas Condemned.
October 25, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continuation of US Bombing.
October 26, 1972	US Denounced for Bombing North Vietnam Populated Centers.
October 27, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
October 28, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam.
October 29, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnamese Populous Areas Condemned.
October 30, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing.
October 31, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam.
November 1, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Protested.
November 2, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 3, 1972	US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 4, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 5, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Continued US Bombing.
November 6, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 7, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces US Bombing.
November 8, 1972	Continued US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 17, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Bombing of Populous Areas in North Vietnam.
November 22, 1972	Savage US Bombing of North Vietnam Condemned.
November 23, 1972	US Extermination Raids in North Vietnam Condemned.
November 27, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns US Air Raids.
December 24, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Barbarous Bombing of North Vietnam.
December 24, 1972	DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CMP OR X731231
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

